ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,727—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899.

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd Sept.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	6287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felmer	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 20, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buereh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 22nd September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,200	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.
Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.
CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.
Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

CLARETS.

SHIPPED BY

P. DUBOIS & Co., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE Per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "Fine Flavour and Body, in great demand" "	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a Favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux" "	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "Possesses Body, with Pleasing Flavour" "	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "Full-Bodied, of High Character and Flavour" "	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "Soft and Delicate, with fine Flavour" "	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux) "	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU LAROSE "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" "	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet" "	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chowkis, No. 6.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.
Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Sacoharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CRICKET REMINISCENCES:
JUST READY:
DR. GRACE'S BOOK IN CRICKET.
"W. G." CRICKETING REMINISCENCES AND RECOLLECTIONS.
Fully Illustrated.....Rs. 4-8
WITH BAT AND BALL, Rs. 1-12
or, Twenty-five Years of Australian and English Cricket. By George Giffen. Illustrated by Eighty Photographs.
"A notable addition to the literature of sport."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A book which we may say we like immensely, and which we unhesitatingly recommend to our readers . . . it is honestly worth a good deal more than the figure at which it is offered—the illustrations alone are well worth the money."—"Athletic News."
GIANTS OF THE GAME, Ans. 12.
Reminiscences of Stars of Cricket, from Daft to the present Day. By the Hon. R. H. Lyttelton, W. J. Ford and George Giffen. Illustrated.
"WILLOW, THE KING." By J. C. SNAITH,
Author of "Mistress Dorothy Marvin," "Fierceheart, the Soldier."
Cloth, Rs. 2-4; Wrapper, Rs. 1-12. With four full-page Illustrations by Lucien Davis.
"This is a novel of which we have great expectations. A strong cricket interest is interwoven with an ingenious plot, and Mr. Snaith has here done what has been wanting for a long time, *viz.*, written a novel which will do for cricketers in the cricket field what Surtees, Whyte-Melville, and Hawley Smart have done for the hunting field and racecourse.
SEVENTY-ONE NOT OUT.
Special Colonial Edition. Paper, Rs. 1-12; Cloth, Rs. 2-4.
The Reminiscences of William Caffyn, Member of the All England and United Elevens, of the Surrey County Eleven, of the Anglo-American Team of 1859, and of the Anglo-Australian Teams of 1861 and 1863. Edited by "Mid-On." With numerous Illustrations.

MISSION.
AT THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,
Kalbadevi, (Buleshwar)
By the Rev. W. Wallrath, S. J.
and the Rev. A. HEGGLIN, S. J.,
Beginning SATURDAY, 23rd Sept., at 6-30 P.M.
Ending SUNDAY, 8th Oct. 1899.
SERMONS, SUNDAYS, and WEEK DAYS, Morning and Evening, ALWAYS at 6-30.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 2.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the steamers departure, otherwise none will be entertained.
E. SCARPA, Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S "MORAVIA," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.
E. SCARPA, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
MR. J. CAVANAGH, has NO BUSINESS CONNECTION with any person whatever in his Australian and Indian Horse Trade.
27th September 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.
RACE SPECIALS at REDUCED FARES, including admission to the Grand Stand and Second Class Enclosure at the POONA RACE COURSE, will be run between BOMBAY and POONA as under:—
On 21st, 23rd and 26th September, 1899, leave Bombay 11-20, arrive Poona 14-45.
On 21st and 26th September, 1899, leave Poona, 19-20 arrive Bombay, 23-5.
A dining car will be run on the special Trains, and arrangements will be made to provide lunch on the outward journey and dinner on the return journey for first class passengers desiring to have meals in the trains. Tickets for these meals must be obtained the day before.
For particulars, see the Poster notices, or apply to the station master, Victoria Terminus.
A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 20th of September, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, RAJARAM BALMUKANDAS, have THIS DAY ADMITTED my Sons DEVIDAS RAJARAM, NANABHAI RAJARAM, and LALDAS RAJARAM partners in my business, which shall be carried on under the name and style of RAJARAM BALMUKANDAS and SONS.
રાજારામ બાલમુકુનદાસ,
i.e., RAJARAM BALMUKANDAS.

WE the Undersigned DEVIDAS RAJARAM, NANABHAI RAJARAM, and LALDAS RAJARAM have become PARTNERS in the said firm of RAJARAM BALMUKANDAS and SONS from THIS DAY.—Dated this 19th day of September, 1899.
દેવીદાસ રાજારામ,
i.e., DEVIDAS RAJARAM,
NANABHAI RAJARAM,
લાલદાસ રાજારામ,
i.e., LALDAS RAJARAM.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LUXMICOOVEIt (wife of PRANGOVIND SHIVPARSAD, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.
PRANGOVIND SHIVPARSAD, the executor named in the Will of the said deceased.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR LAWRANCE H. JENKINS, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
W. LANE.
The 16th day of September, 1899.
Messrs. BHAISANKER & KANGA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 9 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
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THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.
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RS. 1,50,00,000.
Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.
As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.
Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
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Immediate Settlement of Claims.
Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.
NEARLY .....£9,000,000 Stg.
EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. dial round, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ROBT R ROSS,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 18th September, 1899.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

BY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION (Revenue Department) No. 2178 of the 26th March, 1898, holders of the AGRICULTURAL DIPLOMA* at the Bombay University, under the Revised Regulations, are granted equal rank with Graduates of the University, and are allowed all the special privileges enjoyed by the latter in the matter of admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department.

Candidates for the Diploma* in Agriculture are trained at the College of Science, Poona.

Students, who have passed the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay, are admitted to the Agricultural Branch of the College of Science.

New classes are formed in January.

Six Government Scholarships are open to competition, viz., two for each class, one of Rs. 20 per month and one of Rs. 10 per month. The scholarship examination for new students comprises three papers, viz., Algebra, Euclid and Elementary Science.

The College fee is Rs. 50 for each year.

Quarters are provided for students in a healthy situation near the Government Farm near Kirkee.

For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
College of Science, Poona.

September 1899.

* At a meeting on the 6th September University decided to convert the DIPLOMA into the DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF AGRICULTURE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to one 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY the 11th October, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE :—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at cases 20,000 (twenty thousand cases).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted, can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS :—These must be made out on the Company's "printed form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT :—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th September, 1899.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of September, 1899, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions that were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on MONDAY, the 4th instant.

(1) That there be added to Article 115 of the Company's Articles of Association after the word Company in the fourth line thereof the words "except those appointed by the Principal Agent of the Company in London" and that there be added to the said article the following words :—

"The Secretaries may also by approval of the Board, appoint a Principal Agent of the Company in London, and may authorise and empower such Principal Agent to delegate all or any of the powers conferred upon him by the Company to other persons as Agents to act under his instructions on behalf of the Company, in any part of the world, excluding only the Empire of India and also China and Japan, and all risks taken and acts done by Agents so appointed by the Principal Agent shall be effectual and binding on the Company and Polics (if any) issued by such Agents shall be signed by them, but shall not require the seal of the Company."

(2) That there be added to Article 129 of the said Articles of Association the following words :—

"under the signature of Agents as provided by Clause 115,"

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

BOMBAY, 5th Sept. 1899.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR STREETS IN THE SION AND MAHIM SECTIONS.

F & G WARDS.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the City of Bombay have, for the purpose of providing building sites for the expansion of the City, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme which provides for the construction of New Streets and the alteration of existing Streets intersecting and laying out the area situate in the Sion and Mahim Sections of Municipal Wards F & G of the Island of Bombay bounded as follows that is to say :—ON OR TOWARDS THE SOUTH by the Northern (G Ward) by the West side of lands bearing Survey Nos. 1542, 1543, 1544, and 1545, portion of land bearing Survey No. 1546, portions of Mahim Bar Road, lands bearing Survey Nos. 1508, 1509, 1510, 1512 and 1513, portions of a public passage, land bearing Survey No. 1514, portion of Lady Jamseji road (also called Goot Tank Road), portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 151, 153, 154, 155, 156 and 157, portion of a public passage, portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 179, 181 and 180, portion of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, land bearing Survey No. 186, portion of a water passage numbered 203, land bearing Survey No. 223, portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 223, 227, 234, 231 and 232, and portion of the G. I. P. Railway and (in Sion Section F Ward) by portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 846, 847, 839, 841, 835 and 834, portion of a public passage, portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 824, 825, 811, 812, and 813, portion of a public passage and portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 807 and 808 ON OR TOWARDS THE EAST (in Sion Section F Ward) by the East side of a portion of Sion Road, the East side of Matunga Road and the East side of Naigam Road, ON OR TOWARDS THE NORTH (in Sion Section F Ward) by the South side of Naigam Cross Road and portion of the G. I. P. Railway and (in Mahim Section G Ward) by the South side of Dadar Road, portion of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the South side of a portion of Portuguese Church Road, lands bearing Survey Nos. 1450 and 1449, portion of a public passage, lands bearing Survey Nos. 1478, 1479 and 1481, portion of a public passage, land bearing Survey No. 1482, portion of a public passage, land bearing Survey No. 1574, portion of land bearing Survey No. 1576, portion of the Jamsedjee Tank Road, land bearing Survey No. 1553 and portion of a water passage situate North of the Hindu Burial Ground. AND ON OR TOWARDS THE WEST (Mahim Section G Ward) by the foreshore of Mahim Bay, which said area is more particularly delineated on the map of the said area at the office of the Board and thereon surrounded by red dotted lines. And which Scheme also provides for the acquisition of the lands within the said area, which in the opinion of the Board, are necessary for or will be effected by the execution of the said Scheme, AND THAT the Office of the said Board, at the Albert Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map of the area comprised therein and the statements specifying the lands proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 14th day of September 1899.

W. C. HUGHES,
Chairman of the Board.

BURMA POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock NOON on the 13th December, 1899, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers for Schedule No. I must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedule No. I.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract-deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and the superscription, "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. I.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground ...	100,000			
Rice, second sort, for Natives ...	2,000,000			
Wheat ...	2,600,000			
Dhall of Sorts ...	800,000			
Ghee, cow's ...	550 000			
Salt ...	15+,000	From 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901.	Mandalay	5,000
Turmeric ...	20,00			
Chillies ...	1,400			
Gunny-bags, double twill, large and small ...	12,000			
Gunny-bags, single twill, large ...	2,000			
Schedule No. II.				
Wheat ...	2,100,000		Myingyan	2,000
Schedule No. III.				
Wheat ...	200,000		Rangoon	400

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

G. T. ROBINSON, CAPT.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, for Supply and Cloth ing, Burma.

Rangoon, the 10th September, 1899.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 0-4 a. Low water, 5-45m., 5-59a.

Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hummum Street, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Volkart's United Press Company, Marine Street, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Grosvenor and H. T. Palitana entered the dock yesterday and H T Boldana left it on Tuesday and H. T. Ellora yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kola and Moravia entered the dock on Tuesday and the steamer Stolzenfels left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Poseidon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., on Friday the 22nd instant.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. A. H. Willson, Second Officer of the steamship, Nowshera, which arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, has reported to the police, that during the voyage sundry articles valued at Rs. 98 were stolen from his cabin. The articles were last seen on the day before the ship left Rangoon, and the property might have been stolen at that port.

THEFT AT THE WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.—Syid Goolam Mahomed Rafai, the Head Moulvie of the Mahomedans, at present residing at the Watson's Annexe, has reported to the police, the theft of a silver watch with gold chain, two gold rings, set with rubies, two rings and a metal locket with holy Koran, gilded with gold, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 200, from a cupboard in his room on the 17th instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Argyle Road, regarding the death of Withoba Harlba, a Hindu labourer, aged about forty years. The deceased worked in a grain godown belonging to Dharsey Nanji, at Argyle Road, and resided at Nowroji Hill. On Tuesday evening Withoba and another labourer were unloading a cart containing bags of rice at the godown. The deceased had a bag placed on the back of his neck, and as he turned to go to the godown, his foot slipped and he fell, and the bag fell on his abdomen. When the bag was removed, deceased was found unconscious, and he died almost immediately. The bag of rice weighed eight maunds. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

INOCULATION AMONG THE KHOJAS.—On Tuesday 129 Khoja women and children were inoculated by Dr. Alice Corthorn, M.B., B.Sc., at H. H. Aga Khan's chali in Imamwada Road, Central District. It is due to the influence of Mr. Kasimbhoy Mussa, H. H Aga Khan's agent, that such a promising start has been made amongst the Khoja community, and we are assured that the remainder of the community, for which Mr Kasumbhoy Musa is responsible will shortly come forward in a similar manner. It is not unreasonable to hope that should there be a fourth epidemic during the coming cold weather, the Khojas will be able to resist the ravages of the plague and that their immunity will bear witness not only to the efficacy of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic, but also to their own sterling good sense.

A PROSECUTION UNDER THE ARMS ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. Hamilton of the Indian Arms Act Department, charged Tyebali Currimji Barodawalla, senior partner in the firm of Currimji Allibhoy Barodawalla and Sons, licensees under the Indian Arms Act, with having sold on or about 6th August last, 8 cwt. leaden bird shot to Hassan Ali Currimbhoy contrary to section 22 of the Act, and with having made a false entry intentionally in their books in contravention of section 19 cl. (E.) which required licensees to make a true entry of each sale. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Nanu Kothare, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Nanu applied that the case be adjourned for a day or two, as the accused desired that he should be defended by his (Mr. Nanu's) partner. Mr. Hormusji, who could not attend the court owing to a Parsi holiday. Mr. Nicholson having consented, the case was adjourned to Friday.

PRESENTATION.—On Sunday evening a large ly attended meeting convened by the members of the Cutchi Dosa Oswal Jain Bania community was held at the Tivoli Theatre for the purpose of presenting a gold medal to Mr. Dahyabhai Dholshi Zaveri, proprietor of the Ahmedabad District Natak Samaj, in recognition of his dramatic proficiency and services rendered in aid of various famine funds and charities in the Bombay Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji presided and in the course of an address in Urdu, eulogised Mr. Dahyabhai's services in aid of charitable objects towards which he had raised Rs. 10,000. The chairman then presented to Mr. Dahyabhai a gold medal and loud applause, Mr. Dahyabhai acknowledged the gift, saying that the little he had done was but the duty which devolved upon him at a critical time. The visitors were afterwards entertained to an exhibition of cinimatograph pictures. The usual distribution of boquets, pan-supari, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

SALE OF THE VILLAGE OF VARKOOND.—For many years there has been pending before the District Court of Damaun a suit between Rukmibai, widow of Dadabhoy Shapurji Mody, and Mr. Hormusji Janeckji Mody, of the Apollo Hotel in Bombay, relating to the ownership of the village of Varkoond situate in Damaun. A short time ago, Mr. Hormusji obtained an order for the public sale through the Court of the village, and the District Court having got the village valued by experts, fixed the 31st August last for a public sale of the village, fixing the sum of Rs. 24,000 as the reserved bid On the 31st August the parties, with their legal representatives and friends, attended before Mr. Francis Moniz the Assistant Judge, before whom the sale was advertised to take place, but as there was no offer higher than the fixed reserve the sale was postponed to the 18th instant, the reserve being reduced to Rs. 12,000. On the 18th instant, the District Court was crowded with people, among them being Mr. Hormusji Mody, Advocates Brito and Fernandes, Mr. Raymundo Fernandes, Mr. Dadabhoy Kuk-ji Dadriwala and Mr. Minocher Perozsha Dadysetna, the nephew of Ruttonbai. The sale which took place before the Assistant Judge, Mr. Moniz, started with a bid of Rs. 12,000 from Mr. Curserji Byramji of Bombay, the next bring that of Mr. Raymundo Fernandes with an increase of Rs. 1,000. The contest was between Mr. Curserji Byramji, Mr. Raymundo Fernandes and Mr. Dadabhoy Kukaji, and whereas the latter two increased the bids by Rs. 1,000, Mr. Curserji Increased only one rupee, and ultimately Mr. Curserji Byramji was declared the highest bidder and purchaser of Varkoond for the sum of Rs. 65,001. In accordance with the rules of the Court, the sale will be confirmed on the fourth day, i.e., Thursday, the 21st Instant, when the purchase money will be demanded from the purchaser.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	8	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ia Nagpada.....	2	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee ...	0	0	3
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	8
Total.....	18	11	79
Total plague deaths to date...	47,783	41,774	
Same date last year	13	17	116

PLAGUE PILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the enquiry made by 'Beta' in your issue of the 14th instant, I beg to state for his information that the said pills have been prepared by Messrs. Kesare Brothers Bandra, and can be had at the following places :—Kesare Brothers, Bandra; Bhoiwada, M Pereira's House No. 15; Nadkarni, Bookseller, Thakurdwar, Bombay; or Mr. Gopal Dhoniba Mauruker, Girgaum Back Road, Rele's Chawl near Krishnabai Buildings; Mr. Krishnaji Sakharam Kulkarni Bookseller, Opposite Rama's Mandir, Thakurdwar.—Yours &c.

GUNPAT BHASKAR.

Bombay, 19 September 1899.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

CUTTING DOWN A FIELD OF COTTON PLANTS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ISE UMAR ALI.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Surat at Broach, who, in August last, convicted him of being a member of an unlawful assembly, committing mischief after making preparation for causing death or hurt, and voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years and six months, with a fine of Rs. 50, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for three months.

It appeared that, on the night of the 1st January, 1898, a cotton crop belonging to Surdarsing Sursing in the Jambusar taluka was damaged by a troop of men, who managed to cut down about three acres of cotton plants. One Natha Kewal was the tenant of the land. On the night in question, he and his brother were keeping watch in the field, when about 75 men came into the field and began to cut down the crop. The brothers went into the village to give the alarm, and then went back to the field, accompanied by a crowd of villagers. The raiders fled, but before doing so, one of them gave a blow with a stick to Purshotum Lukhuman, who was one of the foremost of the rescue party. The latter came up with the raiders near a creek, where the raiders seemed to have made some sort of stand, but they did no damage to their pursuers. Two of them were captured and brought into the village. The two persons captured and one Jamalshah had been convicted; but the accused absconded, and was arrested about four months ago. The Sessions Judge found him guilty and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

A STORY OF THE PLAGUE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MARUTI BIN MAHADU CHAMBHAR.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in June last, convicted the accused of setting fire to a human dwelling and causing the death of a child under circumstances not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years, with a fine of Rs. 200, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for one year. Mr. B. A. Baagvat, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that, in April last, the prevalence of the plague at the village of Tambve had driven two brothers, Lakshman and Balla, to live with their families in a hut in a field. They occupied the same structure, a partition divided it in the middle; and one family lived in each half. At a distance of about 100 paces to the east, stood another hut occupied by the accused. On the night of the 14th April, the families retired to rest as usual. In Lakshman's half there slept his wife and four children, one of whom was a little boy about six years of age, named Dianu. The other half of the hut was occupied by Balla's wife, his married daughter Kondi, and three other children. Balla and Lakshman slept outside the doors, which were on the east. About midnight one of Balla's children awoke and cried, and its mother got up and gave it some water. Kondi also got up and had occasion to go out. She was just settling down to sleep again when she saw flames breaking out at the back of the hut some two or three cubits from the partition. Her screams instantly aroused her companions and her father and uncle, and they all got outside as quickly as they could. Lakshman and Balla ran in and carried out the younger children, and returned again to release their cattle, which were tied up inside. But they had little time for this. The hut was constructed of dry and inflammable materials, and a strong west wind was blowing, so that the whole structure was at once enveloped in flames. The men with difficulty escaped outside again. It was then discovered that Lakshman's mate, Dianu, had been put to sleep inside one of the doors, and was lying there a prey to the furious blast that swept over him. His feet had caught in some wearing apparel, and he had lain there, half unconscious with sleep, until it was too late to rescue him. Lakshman did his best to reach him, but the fire was too fierce; he could not get near him; and so the unfortunate child was burnt alive. Some of the neighbours came up as the families stood outside mourning whom Anna accused, was noticed that he came up, not from the direction of his hut, but from the north. When questioned afterwards, he seemed confused and said he had missed his way. The police enquiries elicited that accused went to one Govinda on the night of the fire and said he was going to set fire to Balla's hut. Govinda sought to dissuade him from his purpose, saying he would settle the dispute then pending between him and Balla; and accused went off. After a while Govinda heard cry of fire, and found Balla's hut in flames. After his arrest, accused made a full confession of his offence, giving a list of real or imaginary grievances he had against the two brothers. He was so vexed, he said, by the injuries they had done him that he revenged himself by setting fire to their hut. The confession, Mr. Knight said, bore intrinsic signs of genuineness. The accused's contradictory answers seemed to indicate the temperament of a weak headed and ill-balanced man, whose feeble intellect was overweighted by a morbid imagination. It was in this view that Mr. Knight decided the case, convicted the accused, and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided in the Insolvency Court, yesterday.

RE VISHNU GANGADHAR.

The insolvent's application for an interim order was opposed by Mr. Rivett Carnac, who was instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor, on behalf of Balchaod Kaniram, one of the creditors. The opposition was based on the ground that the insolvent had failed to furnish the Official Assignee with the required security.

The Judge said that whereas the affairs of the insolvent's estate were being wound up, his presence was a necessity to some extent in assisting the officer of the Court in that business.

Mr. Rivett Carnac said that property in this case had been fraudulently transferred to the name of the wife of the insolvent; his books of account concealed, and his interest in Savantvadi forests transferred to another. The only way to nullify the opposition to the application seemed to be the furnishing by the insolvent of good security in Court.

Mr. Mankar said one the pleaders of the Court would stand the insolvent's surety for Rs. 500.

The Judge ordered that a security of Rs. 1,000 should be furnished by the insolvent within one week's time to enable him to obtain the interim order he had applied for.

RE SHANKERLAL JUGALKISHORE.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia applied for an interim order in favour of the insolvent. Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, opposed, and said books of accounts were not forthcoming from the insolvent. Three months' interim order was granted.

RE LILADHAR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Raikes applied for, on behalf of the Official Assignee, and obtained an order for the declaration of a further dividend in this matter.

RE RANGRAO RAOJI REGE.

The hearing of the matter was, on the application of Mr. Banajurji, adjourned for a week.

RE KANKUCHAND KHERACHAND AND ANOTHER.

On Mr. Mankar's application, who appeared for the Parshotam Mills Company, the Judge granted a *rule nisi* to the insolvents to show cause why they should not proceed with the petition.

RE JOHN DE CRUZ,

On Mr. Kapadia's motion, the Judge granted a *rule nisi* to the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not get his discharge.

RE DAMODAR JAGJIVAN.

The insolvent applied in person for an interim order. Mr. Mankar, who appeared for a creditor, opposed on the ground that the insolvent had failed to produce his account books. In consideration of the fact that no copy of the affidavit regarding the allegation of his having concealed the books in question had been served on the insolvent, the Judge granted the usual interim order for three months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were discharged :—Eli Edward Maidment; Kanji Mulji Loknaghsd; Balkrishna Bhicaji Narvekar, Kanayalal Amulakchand Bania; Kaikhushru Naoroji Karani, Ibrahim Suber Bhownagri, Devoo Gunaji Gosavi and another; Sitaram Bhiwa Salgaonkar and another; Mahomedali Musaji Nagri; Francis and Joseph William Gilbert; Cowasji Pallonji Mistri; Ismail Moosa Halai; Augustine Albert and others; Ibrahim Jehanzirkhan; Moonghibai, widow of Keshavji Jewraj; Gustad Khushru Irani; Shivlal Pramnath Suthar; and Lalji Narsi Cutcai and others.

MACHINE guns are, it is said about to be issued to Militia battalions, though it is not reported whether all or only certain special units are to have them. These interesting accessories will however be of little value except there are men to work them, and strong battalions with which to employ them. It is however something to have even the promise of what are considered necessary adjuncts to every infantry battalion, and with an increasing number of qualified officers no difficulty should be experienced in securing their proper handling. Perhaps some day the Militia may even arrive at regimental transport, and be permitted to be in every particular an exact counterpart of the Line.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDUCEMENTS TO INOCULATION.

THE *Indu Prakash* says it augurs well for the wide-spread use of inoculation that the local Government and the leaders of the various Indian communities have joined hands in encouraging it among the masses. Our contemporary adds :—We have noticed, how influential men like Dr. Bhalchandra and the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrodin Tayebjee are trying through the press and on the platform to place before the people the merits of Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic. Side by side with the commendable zeal shown by our leaders in this direction, the Government too, as was expected of them, have come forward with certain concessions to inoculated persons. Henceforth such persons shall be exempted from segregation and eviction, and, if they have undergone inoculation within six months, also from detention or segregation when travelling by road or rail; moreover, poor persons, if they get themselves inoculated shall be allowed, four annas at the time of inoculation. We feel sure now that these concessions are offered them, the public will readily come forward to avail themselves of the security given by inoculation.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

With regard to the plague regulations and plague measures, the *Indian Spectator* holds up Calcutta as an object lesson, and remarks :—In Bombay they have given a trial for three long years to the policy of compulsion. To the people, they seem to have sown the wind, and to be reaping the whirlwind. It is to this policy largely, they think that they owe the cruel murders at Poona, with all their harrowing consequences. It is this policy that is responsible in the main for the Sedition Laws, the loss to Government of their prestige, the impoverishment of Municipalities, the dislocation of business, and the demoralization of the services, on the one hand, and of the public, on the other. Old men liken the policy to the martial law and not a few of them think they were better off even in times of war than they are now in a state of peace. What has the policy of compulsion done for Poona? What has it done for Bombay city, for Belgaum, Dharwar, Nasik, for Karachi? Look, on the other hand, at Calcutta. What an object lesson it affords! No wise Government can long believe in measures the effect of which is to spread panic; to discount human feelings—brotherliness, neighbourliness; to create bitterness and wide discontent, besides distress of mind bordering on despair.

THE DR. PETERSON MEMORIAL.

With reference to the memorial proposed to be raised of the late Professor Peterson, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes :—It is gratifying to learn that the numerous students and friends of the Dr. Peterson have undertaken to perpetuate his memory. Few such Professors and fewer still such sympathetic Anglo-Indian citizens this country has seen and it is but meet that the memory of one who should be held up to others as a model should be perpetuated in a befitting manner. As was said in the last meeting, a portrait in oils to be hung in the Elphinstone College Library and a Peterson scholarship and prize will serve the purpose. The committee appointed to collect the funds is a formidable one and we have no doubt that in a very short time such an influential committee will be able to raise a very large amount. The natives of this country are often accused of ingratitude. Here is an instance to show that they are ever ready and anxious not merely to warble their tongues in praise of and gratitude to any and every sincere friend and well-wisher of their country, but also to open their purses to perpetuate his memory.

HONOURS FOR THE INDIAN PRESS.

The *Rast Goftar* writes :—To Lord Curzon belongs the honour, by no means a hollow one, of acknowledging the useful services of some of the leading Press representatives in India, and it is a source of intense gratification to the Native Press that His Excellency was pleased to select and confer the Birthday honour on one of their number, and that, too, in the Bombay Presidency. The honour fell to a Canarese newspaper, the *Dharwar Vritt*, and its editor has been the happy recepient of the distinction of Rao Sahib, coveted by some but discarded by many. Year after year, writes the *Anglo Indian*, the press in India, the great educator and elevator of the "dumb" millions, has, it seems, been most rigidly excluded from participating in any of these honours, which have come to be looked upon as preserves for those who are linked with Simla head-quarters; but, thanks to Lord Curzon, this old-fashioned idea has been brushed aside in favour of those who are not within this inner circle of the "Himalayan Brotherhood." Next year, let us hope, that the names of a few distinguished Indian editors, who have been labouring for years together, solely in the interests of the Indian people, may be selected for some token of the Government's appreciation of their labours. In Bombay we can look up with great respect to one of the most talented of journalists in Western India, a veteran in himself, and that is Mr. Grattan Geary, Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who has been, so to speak, growing up with the city, ably and worthily and lovingly for the interests of the rulers and the ruled; and if there is any one who knows Bombay and the Bombay people it is Mr. Geary, who has ever been ready with his pen to wield it for the good of the people, and indeed Western India owes much to him for the many improvements carried out in our own city as well as beyond it. At one time Mr. Geary took a prominent part in the Municipal Corporation, and was actually elevated to the proud position of president of that body.

PARTIAL FAILURE OF THE MONSOON.

The promptitude of the local Government in devising measures against a partial failure of the monsoon is, on the opinion of the *Indian Spectator*, highly creditable. The contemporary says :—The promptitude and decision with which the local Government is devising measures beforhand to meet any contingency that may arise from the partial failure of the monsoon is beyond praise. Measures to afford relief to human beings are ready to be taken on hand the moment the situation declares itself. The last Resolution deals with the equally important subject of providing fodder for cattle, in a spirit of generous sympathy. The Contract under Government control are to be freely utilised to meet the deficiency of fodder that threatens to happen, and the fodder supplied at rates which will be within reach of the poorer classes of agriculturists.

The Rast Goftar states.—Little though it has been the recent rain has considerably improved the prospects all round, and a little more would save a lot of misery. The grain merchant has been to some extent commercially affected, as large stocks of grain have been dumped from Burmah where they have had a bumper crop and so prices are gone down somewhat. If only a week's rain were to fall, we will be saved a famine of grave consequences, and have only a scarcity to face.

THE INDIAN DREYFUS CASE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses on what it calls "India's Dreyfus Case" as follows :—In France there has been at least a semblance of a trial of the suspected prisoner. He at least knows the charge on which he is justly or unjustly found guilty and imprisoned. But in India the unfortunate brothers Natu know not even why they have been deported by the British Government to Belgaum. The Bombay Government obstinately refuse to answer any questions on the matter. Thus the Natu case has become more scandalous than the Dreyfus case of France. One fails to realize the extent to which such a case lowers the prestige of the British Government in the eyes of the people. No body asks Government to set at once the deported brothers at liberty. What is humbly requested is only a fair trial. Only a fair trial and that in a time of perfect tranquillity. We are sure no Government that is not barbarous would ever think of refusing to grant such a modest request.

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

Regarding the proposal of the Government of India to bring Provident Societies under strict control by legislative enactment, the *Indian Spectator* observes :—The report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, during last year in this Presidency, shows that 129 new joint stock Companies were formed, of which no less than 104 were what are called Provident Societies. In his report last year registrar expressed certain doubts regarding the character of many of these Societies, and his remarks on them this year are not calculated to remove them. "So far as can be made out," he writes, "these Companies are a source of profit to their Secretaries, Managers and promoters, but the members do not seem to derive any appreciable benefits. Subscribers have frequently complained to this office of their being paid bonuses much below their expectation and of the undue delay in payment of the same. There is, however, one thing which attracts special attention, and that is the large amount of commission appropriated by the Secretaries, Managers and promoters in conformity with the provisions, to that effect contained in the Articles of Association of the Societies."

PLAGUE REGULATIONS AT MATHERAN.

The native journals condemn the management of Plazue affairs at Matheran by Dr. Collie. The *Gujarati* remarks :—The Hon. Mr. Mehta has had to take upon himself the whole odium for his vigorous and successful protest against the treatment to which native visitors to Matheran were subjected. Already homilies are being preached for his benefit. Tears have been shed over the fiction that Government had not before them Dr. Collie's version of the case. This is one of those mi-representations for which it is impossible to find any excuse. The whole correspondence that passed between the Hon. Mr. Mehta and Dr. Collie was placed before Government. Besides many of the specific allegations made by Mr. Mehta are of a character that do not admit of any denial. The fact that a fee of Rs. 50 was charged on attending people at their own houses cannot be denied. That there was no provision for the medical examination of females by qualified women cannot be disputed. It is undoubtedly a fact that Europeans were not subject to any surveillance. That whilst they were entirely exempted, Indians of the highest rank and position were told that it was absolutely impossible to make even a single exception. All along we have urged that natives and Europeans should be treated alike in the matter of plague regulations. Our reason is that unless the latter actually realise the inconveniences and hardships of the position, it is impossible for them to appreciate the complaints of perverse natives, and very difficult to induce Government to listen to representations. Lord Sandhurst, kind and generous as he is, thinks that his regulations are always worked by all subordinate officers in the spirit which actuates his utterances. There are things he can never know, and even in the present instance if Mr. Mehta had not complained, we feel certain his Excellency would never have known the grievances of the visitors to Matheran.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ras Elba, 1,768 tons, Captain J Scorgie, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,463 tons, Captain W H Hill, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain W Mc Quarrie, cleared yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 9th September, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 999 tons, Captain J Maclean, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J Kilas, Mr Abdoola bin Hoosen, Mr G Cabral, Mrs W Pascan, Mr Ludha Cassam, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 19.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Investigator		Heming			R I Marine
Lawrence		Kendall			R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Mirzapore	2163	Coates			H C Joosub
Sutlej	2103	Watson			Transport
Nadir	3041	Morgan			T M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Sirsa	1676	Kendall			Transport
Chyebassa	1320	Metcalf			M M & Co
Palitana	1934	Kerr	Natal		Transport
Nevasa	1945	Jacobs	Natal		Transport
Pekin	4022	Hayward			P & O Co
Peshawar	3302	McAllister			H C Joosub

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull		F Muir & Co
B	Can Ranadi	1324	Hayward			F M & Co
C	Grosvenor (bgr).	577	Brebner			H Beddi
D	Warora	2355	Alexander	Natal		Transport
F	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	21-9	H Cassum
F	Nowshera	1961	Stone	Natal		M M & Co
G	City of London	3056	Scarff	Natal	21-9	Transport
H	Crescent	65	Hannah	Calcutta	23-9	H Cassum
I	Ville de Paris	2123	Havre		30-9	K & Co
II	Kola	497	Robertson	Kurrachee	21-9	M & Co
15	Clydesdale	2270	Sharp			W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Nairung	4125 tons gross	Bullock	Transport

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball 1 hour at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER, 20.

CONSOLS advanced 3-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 104 5-8. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 100 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime to 25-27 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 112 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £64 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' Sight was unaltered at 1s.3 7-8d. Bar silver continued at 27 1-16d. per oz.; and was unchanged in New York at 58 7-8 Cents per oz. as was also Demand Exchange on London at 4·85 1-2 dollars. Some £ 100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,790,000 quarters, compared with 1,790,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 39 1-2s per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Cawnpore Yellow Repeseed, 38 1-2s. September-October shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone; Brown Rapeseed 36 1-4s, same shipment, to Have, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market; Linseed, 44 1-2s, same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market strong.

The Wool auction in Liverpool opened yesterday with a firm feeling, and without any quotable change in prices. There was a good demand for low qualities of Yellow and Grey. The total number of bales offered was 23,000.

Spot Mid.—American's Cotton in Liverpool was unchanged in price yesterday; East Indian, were 1-32d. higher, for all descriptions; and Amerian Arrivals advanced to a like extent in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 31-64d for September, and 3 25-64d. for January-February delvery. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. The market closed firmer, Surats firmer Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 3-8 Cents per lb; Futures advanced 6 points, to 6·18 Cents for December, and 6·30 Cents for March. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. The mills bought 100 bales each of Akote, Dhulia, Malkapore, Dhamangaun, Bhawnagur, Broach, at Rs. 164, Rs. 158, Rs. 158, Rs. 165 1-2, Rs. 155, and Rs. 170 per candy, respectively. Forward prices were quoted at Rs. 196 per candy for "good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 165 for "good" Bhawnagur, for May; Rs. 152 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January.

WHEAT.—The market is steady, and without any further change in prices.

SEEDS are strong in tone; Linseed is 2 ans. dearer.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	754	bales.
Wheat	8,565	cwts.
Linseed	2,634	,,
Rapeseed	1,893	,,
Poppyseed	1,553	,,
Castorseed	7,295	,,
Rice	59,505	,,

Owing to the Khordadsal holiday, the Banks and Stock and Share Markets have been closed to-day.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 31-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 104 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 1-2
Bar Silver 27 1-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 19

The B. I. S. N. Comany's steamer Mombassa, left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballarat, arrived here this morning.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

191-99—Sorabjee and J—Cassumjee Tyabally vs Khatizaboo—Bicknell M and M.
452-98—Nanu and H—The Bombay Land Improvement Trading Co Ld vs Atmaram Bhagwan—Bicknell M and M
563-98—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaz and others vs Dharsey Oothowjee and another—Ardeshir H and D.
53-99—Ardeshir H and D—The New Great Eastern Spg and Mfg Co Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee—Thakurdas D C and H.
217-99—In person—Tribhowandas Virjee vs Chhbildas Ramdas—Magoolal and Co.
256-98—Payne G S and Co—Bhugwan Baoubhai and others vs Rowjee Bapubhai and others—Manshukla D and J.
219-99—Payne G S and Co—Hajee Ebrahim Ahmed Patel vs Cassum Nur Mahomed.
309-99—Wadia and G—Joosub Hajee Ally vs Aboo Bucher Hajee Soomar—Payne G S and Co.
481-93—Bhalshanker and K—The Hon'ble The Ag Advocate General and others vs Gordhandas Parmanandas and another—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

712-93—Ardeshir H and D—Nathoobhoy Manockchand vs Ramjee Bhugwan and others—Chitnis M and M.
9-99—In person—Shaboodin bin Badulla vs Sulleman Majarce and another—Sorabjee and J.
561-98—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaz and another vs Dharamsey Nowrojee and others—Manshukla D and J.
For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.
684-94—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchandra Luxmonjee and another vs Gouroonath Bhawa Bapoo Bawa.
Long Causes.
658-93—Crawford B and Co—Morarjee Cullianjee and others vs Hiravahu Treecumdas and others—Mansukla D and J.
587-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Dhanibai and others—Thakurdas D and Co.
214-97—Payne G S and Co—Veljee Hariram and another vs Sakarbai—Nanu and H.
414-97—Bhalshanker and K—Rajoo Babajee vs Seleba Balaram Janardhan and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

530-98—Payne G S and Co—Purshotum Pranjeewandas vs Luxmidas and another—Little and Co, and Craigie L and O. Part heard.
140-99—Craigie L and O—Dayaljee Mowjee Kalliarjee vs Luximibai and another—Payne G and Co, and Little and Co. Part heard.
256-99—Mansukla D and J—Caltano Camillo Borgas vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
412-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhalshanker and K. Not to be called on.
459-92—Bhalshunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes

457-99—F P Parri—Dawood Hajee Tyeb vs Mohomed Cassum Coomar.
457-99—Pestonjee R and K—Baba Miya Samsoodin vs Abdur Rahim bin Abdul Rahiman Sindy.
91-95—Chitnis M and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Alexander Harvey and others.
344-99—Payne G S and Co—Sirdar Oomer Jamal vs Abdulla Hajee Adam and others—K D Shroff.
355-99—Smetham B and Noble—William Watson and another vs W C Wardle—Harrison.
433-99—Smetham B and Noble—Edward Charles O'Brien vs Arthur C Wingrave.
479-92—Crawford B and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha vs Ramchand Munjee.
488-99—Ardeshir H and D—Tribhowandas Varjiwandas vs Esmail Hajee Oosman and another—Captain and V.
490-98—Thakordas D C and H—Noor Canoobai and another vs Ebrahimbhoy Mohomedally Rowji—Little and Co.
492-99—Pestonjee R and K—Jehangir Bisni and others vs Jehangir Eduljee Bisni and others—Pestonji R and K. For Investigation of Pauperism.
3-99—Sorabjee and J—Narayen Mooljee vs Rangoo Luxmon and another—In person.
5-99—Sorabjee and J—Narayen Mooljee vs Callianjee Bhimjee and another—Pestonjee R and K.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
249-98—R P Bharucha—Vitaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.
609-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shivjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.
711-98—Hajee M and M—Hajeebai and another vs Asiabai and others—Dikshit and D and Khandeao and S.
267-99—Daptary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.
528-95—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Haldendas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.
616-95—Manshukla D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
521-98—Little and Co—Yemnabai and others vs Joosab Hoosein and another—Payne G S and Co.
290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Horamjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Manshukla D and J.
370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rahimbai and others—Payne G and S.
347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Malla Hafizjee vs Ebrahimjee Rahimanjee and others—Wadia and G
335-336-97—Manshukla D and J—Moghibai alias Pooribai vs

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURTON—September 9, at Naini Tal, N-W P, the wife of Major St George Burton, the Black watch, of a son.
BRASIER-CREAGH—September 12, at Murree, the wife of Captain P Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
MORETON—September 9, at Agra, the wife of Percy Moreton, Court of Wards Department, of a son.
MASON—September 12, at Sanawar, Punjab, the wife of Rev C A Mason, Chaplain, Bengal (Lucknow) Establishment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURN—CARGILL—August 23, at St Peters' Church, Jersey, by the Rev F de Gruchy, Richard Burn, Indian Civil Service, to Grace Cargill.
OLLIVANT—HICHENS—September 14, at Guilsborough, Northampton, Sir E Charles K Ollivant, I C S, Member of Council, Bombay, to Edith Margaret, second daughter of the Reverend Silkes Hichens.

DEATHS.

MARSHALL—July 11, at Colchester, Joannie Paterson, wife of Captain W T Marshall, XIX Hussars.
MAYHO—September 2, at Allahabad, Thomas James Mayho, age 78 years, 4 months and 21 days. (Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and children.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899.

WHEN theologians differ on theological questions, we stand aside in awed and respectful silence. When two Archbishops sitting in Conference at Lambeth inquire into the lawfulness or otherwise of incense in a swinging censer, and the permissibility or otherwise of carrying lights in processions, we neither envie nor imitate the temerity of the London Press, which intervenes in the debate with the freedom and absence of responsibility of the Paris Press in the Dreyfus case. The questions at issue are too recondite, too intricate, for rash comment. But, when learned divines differ on such questions as the true foundations of Imperial power, and essay to decide *ex cathedra* which nations are destined to survive and flourish world without end, while others are in hopeless decay as a punishment for having taken the wrong side in the controversies of past ages, the lay journalist is entitled to have a look in, and derive as much profit, or even innocent amusement, as circumstances permit. The Most Reverend Dr. Weldon, in a paper read at the Church Congress, laid down the law of National progress and decline as follows :—"Among the Christian nations, the future belongs to the nations which are Protestant, or, to speak more correctly, non-Catholic. The Russian race, the German, and the English race, in its two great divisions on one side of the Atlantic Ocean and the other, are the races which are spreading over the face of the world. In their hands is held the welfare of humanity. Upon the whole it may be said that, wherever there is a people which is stationary or retrogressive, it is Roman Catholic; wherever there is a people that is progressive and Imperial, it is Protestant. No decadent or dying nation in the world is Protestant. . . I know no historical contrast more impressive or instructive than that between the Spain and Great Britain of the sixteenth century and the Great Britain and Spain of to-day. Spain, in the language of one of her leading statesmen, is, to-day, an 'anæmic' country. She has lost her native virility. She has lost it because three centuries ago she saw the light and might have cherished it, but turned away from it. Not to her, nor to any Latin or Roman Catholic country, as it seems, does the future belong. It belongs to the non-Catholic nations, and among these pre-eminently the English." It occurs to us, as it may indeed have occurred to the casual reader, guided only by his native intelligence, that the Metropolitan ventured upon a somewhat rash assertion when he said:—"Wherever there is a people that is aggressive and Imperial it is Protestant." Is that really the fact? If we mistake not, Russia, which keeps the First Lord of the Admiralty awake at nights, by the prodigious energy which is adding to her military and naval—and industrial—resources as the effective instruments of Imperial expansion is not, and never was, Protestant. Japan, which has in a single generation become one of the most aggressive and Imperial, is not Protestant, nor Roman Catholic, or even Bible-Christian. The Japanese Government sent Commissioners to Europe and America to enquire whether any form of Christianity might be worth adopting, as they had adopted European military and naval principles of organisation. They arrived at the conclusion from the reports received that Christianity would be no help to Japan in her upward career. They are content to rub on with the religion they borrowed from China in the sixth century of our era.

It was not to be supposed that Dr. Weldon's paper, "The Church's Imperial Mission," read at the Church Congress, and sent out in advance as the manifesto of the Imperial and political views and temper of the new Bishop of Calcutta, should escape reply at the hands of those for whose especial comfort it was intended. We have received a revised edition of a pamphlet entitled "Christianity and National Prosperity," by the Rev. V. Naish, S. J., Chaplain at Darjiling, and has a good deal to say on the other side. He challenges the proposition that material wealth and prosperity are the test of religious truth and falsehood. The Founder of Christianity did not hold that view; he expressly declared that His religion was to be preached to the poor. But, that apart, natural resources, the possession of coal and iron, geographical situation, distinct from religious forces, give wealth, as the absence of them give poverty. No religious sect can transfer coal formations and the like from Great Britain to Italy any more than they could remove Great Britain and set her down in the Southern Pacific. Religion cannot call into existence exceptional sources of wealth in a naturally poor country. It would not have been in human nature to have abstained from clinching arguments on this point by quoting from Dr. Weldon's paper his Lordship's description of the actual religious plight of the prosperous Englishman, who, abjuring Catholicism, has had all material blessing showered on him by a grateful Providence :—"The race of which we are members and representatives needs religion. I know of no race that needs it more, or even so much. We are proud and hard; we are full of narrow insular prejudice; we are apt and disposed, as recent events (Fashoda, Omdurman, and South Africa?) have too well shown, to ride rough-shod over the personal and national feelings of others, and to take it for granted that 'any end may be justified by any means', so that the standard of our Fatherland may be borne ever onwards." Dr. Naish, himself a Jesuit, exclaims: "I confess I never knew till now that Englishmen, so honest and straightforward individually, are in their collective capacity as a Nation so entirely 'Jesuitical.' Their Protestant rulers for the past three centuries must clearly have been 'Jesuits in disguise.'" And he charitably suggests that it was Dr. Weldon's enforced conviction of this unpleasant truth about his own country that made Dr. Weldon fix material power and prosperity as the standard of true Christianity.

Formidable statistics are marshalled against Dr. Weldon's magnificent generalisations. His Lordship speaks of England, America, Germany, and Russia, the Nation of the future, as "Protestant," or at all events non-Catholic, countries. There are ten million Roman Catholics in the British Empire; twelve millions in the United States,—with Cuba, Porta Rico, and the Philippines there will be over twenty millions. Catholic Poland is the most prosperous and most-densely populated part of the Russian Empire. Nearly half the population of Germany is Roman Catholic. Central and South America are left wholly out of the reckoning. They have a population of 50,000,000, wholly Catholics, the increase in the last twenty years being forty per cent. "Dying or decaying France" has reconstituted herself in a geneartion from what seemed to be the death-stroke of 1870-71. She has now a capital of £8,000,000,000, that of the United Kingdom being £10,000,000. Her annual income, three-fifths the product of personal labour, is 8,000 millions: the same as that of England. She has created a great Colonial Empire within the last decade or two; she is now stronger, as a military and naval power, than she has been any time since the Fall of Napoleon. Is it quite true that all Roman Catholic nations, including France, are decadent or dying? The Metropolitan expressly affirms of France that she is in the decadent or dying stage, and for the same cause she went wrong in choosing her religion. What of Belgium, which for her size is the most prosperous, industrial, and commercial nation in Europe, though she is of the same faith as France, or Austria, or Bavaria? Now, lest any party to this interesting controversy should be too heated, it is only right to supply a good douche which will equalise the controversial temperature. In the "Nineteenth Century" for September the Rev. Dr. Percival, Presbyter of the Episcopal Church, Pennsylvania, lays down the three following propositions :—First, Roman Catholicism, if not everywhere receding, is nowhere making a real advance. The future of the Roman Catholic Church could not be blacker. Second, the special doctrines of the original leaders are no longer held by anybody, and Protestantism, in all its forms, is decaying and disintegrating as a teaching force, and will soon cease to exist." No one now believes Luther's doctrine of salvation by faith, about which he craved to the extent of saying that it was good for a believing Christian to sin, for where there is sin there grace is abundant. His doctrine of private judgment was defined by his letter to Zwinglius :—"Since you differ from me regarding the Supper, you will go to Hell." Does anyone hold the doctrine of Calvin as he held it? No one believes that he was justified in burning Servetus because he differed on the question of the Incarnation. Third: those Protestants who are not really agnostic, but desire to still believe in Christianity, are more and more manifesting a strong tendency towards Catholicity and ceremonialism. That tendency is now becoming more and more manifest, not only in the Established Church, but in all forms of dissent and even in the Scottish Kirk. In America the drift towards Catholicity and ceremonial religion—not towards Rome, but towards Catholicity as it existed before Rome, or Wittenburg, or Geneva, drifted away from it—is even more pronounced than in England, and in fifty years Protestantism will be extinct. We leave to Dr. Percival the full responsibility for this striking, but very hazardous, prophecy.

THE civilized world will hear with a sigh of relief that the nightmare of the Dreyfus case has been lifted from the conscience of France by the "pardon" of the innocent victim of flagitious plot and criminal defiance of law. The Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet have wisely and courageously resolved to do at once what the Court of Cassation would certainly have done some six months hence in due course of law, and set Captain Dreyfus free by recommending the President of the Republic to exercise the prerogative of pardon. Had that honest and straightforward course been taken at the time of the Henry forgery and the revelation that the original conviction had been procured by the illegal act of the Minister of War, France would have been saved the explosion of popular passion that threatened the very existence of the Republic, and a scandal that has astounded and afflicted Europe. Instead of making reparation to the prisoner on Devil's Island, the tortures, which had even then ruined his health, were barbarously aggravated, apparently with the deliberate intention of making an end of him, Minister after minister pledged his "honour" and "conscience" that Dreyfus was justly condemned, and that the secret dossier contained overwhelming proofs of his guilt. When the intelligent and unbiassed Colonel Picquart, who implicitly believed these repeated declarations, went to examine the dossier he was amazed to find that it contained nothing of any importance, and that most of the documents did not refer to Dreyfus in any way. Coming on the trace of a clandestine correspondence of Major Esterhazy—whose name he had not previously heard—and having procured specimens of his handwriting, he found that it was identical with that of the bordereau that Dreyfus was supposed to have written. He communicated to General Gonse his suspicions that Dreyfus had been wrongfully convicted of a crime committed really by Esterhazy, and was told to continue his inquiries with regard to that officer, but not to mix it up with the Dreyfus case. Evidently, by his superior's order, General Gonse, later on, directed Picquart to say nothing about his suspicions that Dreyfus was the victim of a plot, adding "If you hold your tongue, nobody will know anything about it!" Colonel Picquart, who declined to act on that infamous suggestion, was pursued by the bitter enmity of the General Staff. He was accused of forgery, dismissed from the army, and kept in prison for nearly a year without being brought to trial. He was only set free when General Gallifet entered the War Office and took cognisance of the case.

That General Mercier, Minister of War, caused documents to be secretly shown to the Court-Martial was for years boldly denied. But it has been placed beyond doubt, by his own astounding declaration at Rennes, that no one knew better than himself that it was illegal to give an order that they should be shown :—"He, therefore, gave no direct order, but conveyed his intention in a way that could not be misunderstood." Colonel Maurel, President of the Court, endeavoured to minimise the effect of this damning admission by saying that the mind of the Court was made up on the evidence that the documents were shown him before he considered them of no importance, and he only read one of them. Captain Freystaetter, a member of the Court, deposed that all the documents, four in number, were read, and that they gave him the impression that the accused was guilty. He did not know then that the showing of documents to the Court when consulting, and without the knowledge of the accused, was illegal. When he learned that it was illegal, and Henry's forgery threw doubts on the evidence of the principal witness for the prosecution, he was greatly distressed, feeling that a grave injustice had been committed. Colonel Maurel doubted that Captain Freystaetter's statement was correct, but pleaded that, when he himself said he only read one document, he did not say that one document only was read. General Mercier, quite unabashed, gave the lie to the Captain on a minor and perfectly immaterial point, which, it so happened, he had stated correctly. It was to the credit of the Rennes Court-Martial that, though the strongest pressure was brought to bear upon its members by the General Staff, two of them declared the prisoner innocent, all gave him the benefit of extenuating circumstances, and asked that there should be no repetition of the fearful ordeal of degradation. Now that the Government have decided to deal with the question, and have pardoned the victim of a persecution sustained through five revolving years, it will be impossible to stop short there. Substantial compensation should be made to Captain Dreyfus for the illegal conviction, blighting his military career, and inflicting five years of unexampled suffering in a tropical island. It must be remembered that the sentence was "Confinement in a fortress," which conveyed with it the right of his wife to accompany and care for him. By *ex post facto* legislation the Ile du Diable was substituted for a fortress on the ground that, it being necessary for reasons of State to prevent the escape of the prisoner, the island in question was the most suitable place of detention, being surrounded by rocks in shallow water swarming with alligators, and forbidding any approach for purposes of rescue. It seems impossible that General Mercier, who knowingly broke the law to effect the condemnation and ruin of his victim, should be permitted to escape the punishment meted out to twenty-one other officers, some of high standing, for offences relatively less heinous. What will be done with him and his abettors, who helped with false testimony, with forgeries without end, to keep Dreyfus immured for life on a false charge? Justice has claims that cannot be lightly set aside by the Government. General Gallifet is not the man to stay his hand while the presence of a delinquent of high station dishonours the Army, for which France has made such immense sacrifices.

IF the present drought continues in England a good many sanitary theories will have to be reconsidered. The result so far has been that the mortality in some English towns has risen almost as high as the mortality in Bombay, even with Plague. The mortality in many towns is over 33 per 1,000, and in Dublin we see that it has risen to almost 35 per 1,000. Even in London the death-rate is 25 per 1,000. No cause is assigned by the authorities beyond the drought. But what becomes of those theories, of which we have heard so much, that, whatever the seasonal conditions, the mortality must remain low? So high a death-rate has not been known in England for many years.

WE understand that Government will assemble at Mahableshwar on the 9th Oct. The Hon. Mr. Nugent and the Secretaries of the different Departments will be leaving Poona for Mahableshwar in the first week of October. The Hon. Mr. James will, however, remain at Poona till the 14th October, on which date he will hand over charge to Sir Charles Ollivant at Poona. Sir Charles Ollivant on resuming his seat in the Council will proceed to Mahableshwar. It is understood that His Excellency the Governor's stay at Mahableshwar will be a short one, as His Excellency intends going on a tour to Sind about the 7th November. While in Sind, H. E. the Governor is expected to open the Jamrao Canal Colony and pay a visit to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur. On returning to Bombay, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Lady Sandhurst, will pay a visit to Lord Curzon at Calcutta.

THE Indian Postal authorities notify for the information of the public that correspondence and parcels for the Indian contingent for South Africa should be clearly addressed to the regiment, battery, field hospital or other unit, staff appointment, or department to which the addressee belongs, with the addition of the words "Indian Contingent for South Africa." No post town should be added to the address. Natal and Cape Colony having joined the Imperial penny postage scheme the postage from India on letters to the force in South Africa will be one anna for each half ounce. Money orders will be issued for payment to the; force the address to be given in the same way as for correspondence.

THE Plague Commission's Report will be published at Home by the end of September.

IT is said that more than 25 persons are daily inoculated in front of the Daem Mansen Byculla at the expense of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mohamed Daem, president of the Plague Search Committee for the first and second Nagpada.

THE deaths are announced of Lord Watson, Viscount Clifden, and General Sir Hugh Cobbe.

THE India Office has been asked to send three sets of Rontgen ray apparatus to South Africa for the use of the Indian field hospitals.

BY way of counterpart to the cold weather camps of exercise in India, the Cavalry and Infantry of the Aden Garrison will probably make a march inland during the coming cold season.

THE Government of India are in correspondence with the Secretary of State in regard to the provisions of two hospital ships with 500 beds each in connection with the operations imminent in South Africa.

THE Government of India have nearly completed the consideration of the question of the constant transfers of officials. There are still a few points to be settled in consultation with the Local Governments. But final orders on the subject may be expected about the beginning of the cold weather.

MR. J. P. HEWETT is due to arrive at Bombay on November 16th, and will take over from Mr. Fraser, the Officiating Home Secretary, on November 16th at Jubbulpore; Mr. Fraser relieving Mr. Ibbetson as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the 20th November.

THE establishment of a Central Gun Carriage Factory near Jubbulpore having rendered its maintenance unnecessary, the old ordnance timber-yard at Calcutta will be abolished, and the space thus available utilised for construction of offices, for which the military at present are somewhat cramped.

NEWS has been received in India of the death of Lieutenant-General F. Faunce, C. B., of the Indian Army. The deceased officer was for many years on the Headquarter Staff of the Madras Army in different capacities, and commanded a Brigade in Upper Burma in the later period of the operations for the pacification of the new Province.

THE extension on the broad gauge of the North-Western Railway from Peshawar to Jamrud, which it will be remembered was one of the points of Lord Curzon's scheme of frontier policy as enumerated some time ago in these columns, has been practically decided upon with the common consent of the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

ON Saturday while a small cart laden with type was being taken by two men along the South Beach at Madras, it came in contact with a stone, whereupon one of the coolies, named Ragavan, fell, and a box of type, giving way, fell on his head. The unfortunate man died almost immediately. Death being due to fracture of the base of the skull.

THE latest form which the story of an Anglo-Jewish Syndicate for the rescue of Dreyfus had taken when the mail left was that the precise sum raised for the purpose amounted to 35 millions of francs. It is wonderful that the average Frenchman does not reflect that if a fifth part of that amount had been in circulation the majority of the Generals and Ministers would have been found to have lost their zeal for the prosecution altogether.

A SPECIAL notification of the Government of India lays down that no person who is not a Commissioned Medical Officer, a Military Assistant Surgeon, or a medical practitioner in possession of qualifications not lower than that of L. M. S. of the University of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, shall carry about from one place to another any culture or other article known to contain the living germ of plague. The license it will probably be agreed is not too restricted.

A PESHAWAR correspondent writes that Pasteur-Chamberlain filters have been erected in hospitals and barracks in contonments to insure a pure water-supply to the troops. These erections have cost somewhere near Rs. 80,000. It is hoped that this will be means of reducing enteric fever, but so long as the Sudder Bazaar is open to the men where they can and do refresh themselves with pop drinks for two pice, including a piece of ice, the object will not be achieved.

A LETTER from Cuddapah alludes to the reprehensible practice of Village Karnams not giving receipts for sums paid for Government kist by the poorer and more ignorant ryots. He says that in one village he found that the Karnam had actually included a sum of money which he claimed as a private debt in a seizure notice under which he was about to impound the bulls of a poor ryot. In other villages the officials have, it is alleged, collected and appropriated very considerable sums on account of kist, for which remission had been granted.

THE reports for the first half of this year of the three light railways managed by Messrs. Martin and Co., Calcutta, show that the Howrah-Amta Light Railway will declare a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. after providing for the District Boards' share of profit, viz., Rs. 16,870. Had this Company constructed its line without any guarantee, the dividend for the first half year might have been at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The Howrah-Sheakhalla Light Railway has not been so successful, but the earnings admit of a dividend free of income-tax at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The Ranaghat Krishnaghar line has been barely open for traffic for three months. the Report is therefore not a fair criterion. The District Board in this case has to contribute Rs. 2,668 to make up the guarantee dividend of 4 per cent. per annum.

THE facts regarding the agitation among the engine drivers on the Indian Midland Railway are shortly that on Saturday the drivers threatened to go out on strike unless the appointment was cancelled by the Locomotive Superintendent of a man he had selected to act as driver in charge at one of the engine-changing stations on the line. According to the *Pioneer*, they sent a telegram to this effect to the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in Bombay. Subsequently however they agreed to meet the Locomotive Superintendent on Monday, appointing representatives for that purpose in order to discuss the matter, and up to Monday evening no strike had occurred nor had there been any interference with the traffic. This is the state of the case as it was known to the railway authorities themselves on Monday, and it would seem likely from the news from Jhansi that appears elsewhere that the men will drop the matter and come to a friendly understanding with Mr. Rickards, who has quitted the Traffic Conference at Simla to see into the case personally. We are fain to believe that European drivers would not on such slight occasion seek to embarrass the railway just at a time when troops were passing or about to pass over the line on field service.

MR. JAMES M. SINCLAIR, High Sheriff for County, Donegal, committed suicide on Aug. 27th at his residence, near Donegal. From inquiries made last night, it appears that Mr. Sinclair shot himself on receiving the following telegram from Dublin :—"Rose died late last night.—Sinclar." He took the name to be that of his daughter, Rosabel, a girl of 18, of whom he was passionately fond. The telegram, however, referred to a distant relative, the daughter being subsequently found to be a quite well.

THE Buda-Pesth *Hirlap*, a paper usually well-informed, states that something like a conflict has occurred between Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and Count Thun, the Prime Minister, the matter in dispute being the approaching election of the Austrian Delegation, which the Radical Germans intend to prevent by force in the Reichsrath. Should they succeed, Count Thun, the *Hirlap* says, would substitute an Imperial Decree for the vote of the Austrian Delegation, whereas Count Goluchowski insists that the election of the Austrian Delegation should take place in the regular constitutional manner, even though Count Thun's resignation might be necessary. The *Hirlap* expresses the conviction that, as soon as all the parts of the Ausgleich have been promulgated, Count Thun will resign before Parliament reassembles.

A PUNITIVE expedition will, in all probability, be sent before the end of the year against the Aronation in the Hinterland of West Africa. The Aro nation consists of no fewer than twenty-eight families. Major Leonard, one of the district officers of the Protectorate, succeeded some time ago (says the Exchange Telegraph Company) in making friends with one or two of these, with whose assistance he was enabled to reach Bendi, which is one of the principal Ju-Ju centres. Beyond this, the reception given to the Imperial advances was not of a very friendly character, owing, no doubt, to the attitude of the Aro chiefs on the Cross River. An attempt had previously been made to enter these territories, and for years past Sir Ralph Moor, the Consul-General, has been doing his utmost to arrange a conference of all the important tribal chiefs. The Aros trade on the right bank of the Cross River, from Itu and Enyon up to Afikpo, and control all the interior trade behind Opobo, Okriika and New Calabar.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph left Ischl on Aug. 29 to attend the annual military man

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TROOPS MOVING UP TO THE TRANSVAAL FRONTIER.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

A force of twelve hundred troops has been despatched from Capetown to Kimberley.

MOVEMENT OF CRUISERS.

Her Majesty's first class cruiser Terrible has sailed for China to relieve the Powerful on that station. Both ships have been ordered to go via the Cape.

AUSTRALIA ENLISTING MEN FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

The Minister for Defence in Melbourne has ordered a list to be opened for the enrolment of volunteers for service against the Transvaal.

CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet in London on Friday next.

THE BOERS TAKING UP POSITIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

The Boers have occupied Komatipoort on the frontier of Portuguese East Africa, and also the Pangwana Mountain, near Laing's Nek.

EMBARKATION OF THE NURANI AND HENZADA TRANSPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20,

All the bustle and excitement this morning at the Port Commissioner's Docks was to send off the Nurani, Transport No. 6, and Henzada, Transport No. 7, for South Africa. There were present at the embarkation Major-General Wodehouse, Commanding the District, Major Wintour, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Bailey, Special Transport Officer; Captain Brockman, Station Staff officer; Captain Gwyn, Deputy Director, Indian Marine; Captain De Barry, R. N.; Major Williams, Major Swaine and officers of the Royal Irish Rifles. A very small number of the general public was present. Punctually to time one company of the Gloucesters, consisting 142 rank-and-file, under Captain Conner, with Lieutenant Beeul and 2nd-Lieutenant Mackenzie and one company 60th King's Royal Rifles, 130 rank-and-file under Major Bowen and Lieutenant Porter, marched into the Docks and took up station opposite the Nurani, lying at No. 7 berth. 216 mules, stores and ammunition were shipped on the previous day. The embarkation of the two companies was carried out without a hitch. Sentries were posted and the final inspection was gone through. Orders were then given to the Nurani to move out. As the vessel sheered off, three ringing cheers and hearty expressions of bon voyage were given. Nearly at eight oclock, the Nurani, in command of Captain J. E. Sandiland, got out of the Docks into the river, and soon after fairly on her way down the stream looking neat and trim. Captain Cameron and Assistant Surgeon Jones went in medical charge of detachments of the Gloucesters and King's embarkation, 11th British field hospital, army hospital corps, and Ordnance Park, on the Henzada, carried out at tidal basin, where she on the day previous completed shipment of stores and ammunition, including 33 tons of Lee Metford ammunition, or over million rounds of camp equipage and other materials belonging to Ordnance Park, 11th British field hospital, consisted of three officers, nine warant officers, thirteen rank and file, six native troops and 188 public and seven private followers. The officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, in charge, Major Pope, Captain Forde, Assistant-Surgeons Montgomery, Hart, Harvey, Richardson, Whitley, Oleary, and Fox. The Army Hospital corps consisted of four Seargeants, eight Nursing Orderlies, one Transport Sergeant and 129 native bearers for Dhoolies work. The Ordance field Park consisted of four officers, six warrant officers, ten sergeants, six clerks, 113 public, and thirty-nine private followers. The officers are Major Mahon in charge; Major Fowle, Captain Gordon and Lieutenant Wickham. The Henzada, in command of Captain J. Stafford, sheered off from the tidal basin amidst cheers, and by 8-30 a. m. was out in the river following the Nurani.

Captain Serricold and Lieutenant Widdington, Kings Royal Rifles, not being medically fit to accompany the regiment on field service were sent to Darjeeling for the benefit of their health.

Captain Fyffe and Lieutenant Ingram will join the head-quarters of the Gloucesters on arrival from Allahabad. Major Wallace left for Allahabad to join the regiment before starting for Calcutta. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar having volunteered for field service at South Africa, his services accepted will be placed on the personal staff of Sir Redvers Buller. The head-quarters of the Gloucesters are expected to arrive on Sunday, and if in time will embark the same day.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 20.

The second squadron of the 19th Hussars were sent away last evening, by two special trains.

Crowds assembled at Trimulgherry and Secunderabad to wish both officers and men God-speed and the cheering as each train left to the strains of the Auld Lang Syne, was very great.

The squadron comprised six officers, Major Marsh in command, 163 men and 161 horses.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SURRENDER OF "FORT" CHABROL.

PARIS, SEPT. 20.

After a siege lasting five weeks, M. Guerin, the antisemite, and his eleven companions who barricaded themselves in a house in the Rue Chabrol, have surrendered on the police, threatening them with force.

RELEASE OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

Captain Dreyfus has been released, and left Rennes this morning, going in the direction of Nantes.

HONORS FOR JAPANESE.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Emperor William has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on the Marquis Yamagata.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Senator Scheurer Kestner, the earliest prominent Dreyfusard.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

THE VERDICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 19.

In concluding his address, Counsel for the Prosecution said the evidence proved that one of the grossest crimes that was ever perpetrated by man upon woman had been committed. That was the sort of crime which led the people of our own blood in one part of the world to rise and say "that the law with its delays and its technicalities is impotent, we will do justice."

The Judge charged the jury, over for three hours, who after a considerable absence returned asking for direction in a case where an accused person believes the woman to be sane and does not suspect her insanity. Section 78 of the Code was read to them, and the jury after a further absence of twenty-five minutes returned a verdict of "not guilty."

RATIONS FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The troops and followers in Chitral, Tochi, and Wano are to give six months' trial—from January to July next—to the improved scale of field service rations recommended by the committee which assembled at Mian Mir in February, 1897, with a view to ascertaining whether its introduction for the Native Army generally would be desirable.

SUGARCANE CROP PROSPECTS.

THE first General Official Memorandum issued to-day by the Statistical Bureau on the sugarcane crop of the current season in Bengal, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, and Madras shows that, on the whole, the crop is doing fairly well. The memorandum, however, states that the ultimate results in North-West Provinces and the Punjab are sensibly dependent on a sufficiency of rain in the present month, and there has been little or none as yet in the Punjab.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Durand Football Tournament, to-day, ended thus:—The North Staffords beat the Somersets by one goal to love. The Somersets were quite overmatched and would have been beaten by more, but for the splendid saving by their goalkeeper.

MILITARY NEWS.

In supersession of previous orders it has now been sanctioned that officers of British Service in the South African Contingent can be granted advances of sixty days' British pay of they rank before leaving India. All British troops are to be struck off Indian establishment from the date of embarkation, when they will cease to receive Indian pay and allowances and commence to receive British pay. Pay allowances and authorised remittances of officers and men of Indian Establishment will be commuted at one and fourpence per rupee.

Captain Bagshawe, Military Accounts Department, has been appointed Field Paymaster to the South African Force.

Captain Kenny, D. A. A. G., Aden, now on leave in Simla, officiates as Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General for Mobilisation, vice Major Mullaly, proceeded to South Africa.

Lieutenant Howard, 1st West Yorkshires, has been selected for an appointment to the Uganda Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose, from the Malwa Bhil Corps, becomes Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force; while Major Shaw gets the vacant Command of the 6th Madras Infantry; and Colonels Long and Potts are appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Meerut and the Royal Horse Artillery at Umballa, respectively.

2nd-Lieutenant Maxwell, R. E., is posted to the Bombay Sappers.

WOUNDED OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

A new scale of pensions for officers wounded in action has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State at half the rates laid down for those injured to the extent of the loss of a limb. This is to meet cases where the injury, though less than the loss of a limb, is certified to be very severe and likely to be permanent in its effects.

Such pensions will be granted temporarily in the first instance, renewable from year to year as for other grades of a wound pension, which will remain as before. Under the rules which are now superseded an officer wounded to an extent nearly equivalent to the loss of a limb could only receive a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' pay of his appointment, though the effects of injury might be permanent.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA SEPT. 20.

The Harris Football Tournament has been fixed to commence on the 7th October, subject to the sanction of the Bombay Command Head-quarters. Nine teams have entered and the following is the result of the drawing:—Royal Scots, B Team vs. The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry); R. A., Kirkee, vs. the Norfolk Regiment; Royal Scots A Team vs. The King's (Shorpshire Light Infantry); R. A., Kirkee, vs. the Norfolk Regiment; Royal Scots A Team vs. the Royal Irish Regiment; The Royal Fusiliers vs. R. A., Bombay; the Welsh Regiment, a bye.

The tournament will end on the 16th, when the finals will be played off.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BISHOP'S SCHOOL AND ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.

The annual distribution of prizes of Bishop's High School and St. Mary's School took place, this evening, at the Connaught Institute, Lord Sandhurst presiding. The report, which despite the plague was of a very satisfactory character, showed a progress of the schools, both in numbers and in work. Three Government scholarships were obtained by the schools; seven boys passed the Matriculation Standard, and all who were sent up from St. Mary's School, pass. Hilda Carvalho had gained a First Grade School of Art Drawing certificate. All the reports on the St. Mary's School were of a high order, showing the proficiency which they had attained.

The prizes were distributed by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst. After which the Hon. Mr. Nugent, in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency, said that a few days ago Mr MacNee had written and asked H. E. to gives away the prizes, and that he had replied that he would with pleasure. The prize given for Latin was won by young Nolan. "From his name you may imagine that he is a distinguished compatriot of mine. I dont know who was the author of it, but there is a Latin proverb which says *bis dat qui cito dat*, and my version is that he is a double benefactor who gives his speech briefly, and at the same time quickly. So I will follow the advice of that wise old Roman saw. Mr. Horne has given me a task which I will accept with every cheerfulness. I have at times in other places to make propositions which are received with some amount of criticism, but I am sure that the propositions which I am about to state will be receied with great cheerfulness. We are all aware that this unfortunately will be the last occasion His Excellency will visit the schools. This is His Excellency's fifth season. I will not speak about the rains because for the second time the rains have been conspicuous by their absence. The fact that His Excellency year by year visited these gatherings is a token of the great interest which he takes. For this great interest, he thanked His Excellency for presiding, wishing him every happiness and prosperity on his return from this plague-afflicted famine-striken country to what may well be called the happy island" (Loud Cheers).

His Excellency then said:—"I will follow the practice set by my friend, Mr. Nugent, and take care to make my remarks as short as possible. As Mr. Nugent has said, this is the last time I shall have the opportunity of being present at this prize distribution. It is true, as he says, I have presided on the last four occasions. I have said all that I have to say on the subject of schools on those occasions. There is one point which is of very great importance. I regret to say that it is very unlikely that Mr. Horne will be in the position of a Director of Schools at this time next year; but we may lay our heads on our pillows to-night in full confidence, as I believe my friend, Mr. Nugent, will take the schools under his wing. I am glad to see from the report that you have been able to keep open in the trying time through which we have passed. I have from indisposition forgotten for the moment whether the prizes won were for physical or mental proficiency. I hope, as years go on, I will be able to follow in the footsteps of my father and sit a horse, as I have had no trouble from plague. I am glad to see that there has been no neglect of physical training, and I am pleased also to see so many here to-day, but I regret to note the absence of young Brogan. I am glad to see that you have not forgotten to thank the staff of the school. I have often thought myself that teaching the young was one of the most arduous tasks in life. It is one of the most difficult tasks to carry out. The success of the teacher is not only in the mastery of the books, but in demeanour and example, and in the influence he exercises over children under his care in their every-day walk of life.

His Excellency further said he would not forget to commend the schools to his successor, who will most probably for a portion of the year be living near them.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were 80 cases and 75 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 83; in the Cantonment 10 cases, 3 deaths; in the Suburban area 2 cases, 1 death; in the District 182 cases, 134 deaths; in Mundhwa 20 cases; in Mahonedwadi 10; in Depodi 45 cases, 37 deaths; in Khanda 18 cases, 13 deaths; in Lanowli 9 cases, 3 deaths; in Kirkee 8 cases, 6 deaths, a in Wanowrie 4 cases

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA, SEPT, 20.

General rain has fallen in Bengal during the week ending 18th instant, and has been very beneficial to the winter rice crops. The winter rice crop in all divisions except Orissa and Chota Nagpur are reported to be good. If there is good Hathiya rain, crop in Behar will be very satisfactory. Reports from Orissa and Chota Nagpur are better, yet more rain is still required there and in the West Burdwan Division. Harvesting of autumn crops is almost at an end. The cutting and steeping of jute is still going on. No important change in price of common rice is reported. Some cattle disease is prevalent in a few districts, and fodder everywhere is sufficient.

PLAGUE AND MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Tuesday's vital statistics show nine fresh cases of plague; no deaths. Nine deaths of previous dates were brought to light on that day, bringing the totals from 14th April, 1898, to 1946 seizures and 1790 deaths. There were fifty-nine deaths from all causes on Tuesday against the quinquennial average of fifty-two.

I. G. S. N. Co.'s STEAMER CARLEW.

Last Tuesday at noon the twin-screw steamer the Curlew was launched from the dockyard. It belongs to the I. G. N. Co., and was named Curlew Commemorate; the old steamer Curlew, which had given the company faithful service of over twenty-five years being broken up only a few months ago. The steamer was built by Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton, and shipped in pieces to Calcutta. The dimensions are 210 feet length over all, 33 feet broad, and 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She is the largest sea-going steamer built and engined in Calcutta.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

JHANSI, SEPTEMBER, 19.

MR. RICHARD, the agent of the Indian Midland Railway returned to Jhansi by to-day's mail from the Simla Railway Conference, and interviewed the drivers immediately. He promised to redress any real grievances, and the men are thoroughly satisfied that they will receive full justice.—*Pioneer.*

THE VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

THE distribution of prizes to the lady and gentlemen amateur swimmers attending the Victoria Swimming Bath, of which Messrs. Daly and Framroz C. Golvala are the proprietors, took place last evening, at the bath, in the compound of Chunda Ramji's Press, Lower Colaba. The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice, presided. A large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen attended the ceremony. A programme of some wonderful swimming feats was gone through by several girls and boys. Some of the events excited great admiration. At the conclusion of the programme, Mr. B. R. Boyce read the report, which stated that during the four years in which the bath had been open, 1,159 persons had made use of it. At present there were 80 swimmers and 121 learners attending the bath. The proprietors of the bath express indebtedness to Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, vakil, High Court, and to Mr. K. M. Shroff for co-operation and interest in popularising the art of swimming. The report also stated that a capacious salt-water bath by the sea-side for the use of the different native communities was a desideratum in this large sea-port town. The proprietors of this bath keenly felt the want, and last year they moved in the matter and communicated with the local Government. The Government were good enough to sympathise readily with the proposed movement for the public good and referred them to the Bombay Improvement Trust. On the recommendation of the chairman of the Trust, Government have sanctioned the lease of a plot of land 300 feet by 200 feet, on the seashore—not very far from this locality—on a nominal yearly rental of Rs. 10, on the condition that the sea-bath should be open for the use of all the native communities. The amount of security, *viz.*, Rs. 1,000 has already been paid for carrying out the lease with certain terms and conditions proposed by Government through the Trust, and accepted by the proprietors; and the latter hope to begin the work of constructing the new bath on the sea beach soon after the monsoon. For this concession the proprietors' best thanks were tendered to the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust.

The chairman then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, in requesting the chairman to present two gold medals to the proprietors, dwelt at some length on the utility of the art of swimming. He gave an instance of how he was thrown into the sea by the capsizing of the boat while on the annual excursion round the harbour with the Port Trustees, and how he was rescued by those who knew how to swim.

The chairman then presented the gold medals to the proprietors of the bath amidst loud and continued cheering.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins then delivered an address. He said that the last item in the programme was that he was to address the assembly, but he found himself in the same position as the philosopher in the boat, which trick they had just witnessed on the waters. However, he would advise all those who had not learnt the art to give their attention to the pastime of swimming. It was an art which had been practised from very ancient times and would recommend itself to all. The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram had just given them a practical illustration of how a want of knowledge of this useful art would imperil one's life and how one who could swim would save the lives of others. It was well known that the art of swimming lent itself to the display of heroism and courage. From what he had seen last week and also that evening he really admired the wonderful feats performed by some young boys and little girls. They would not have committed themselves to the sentiment that a man should walk a mile and a woman talk for an hour for exercise, because they must have seen and recognised what graceful and healthy exercise the art of swimming was. He felt sure that they would echo his sentiment when he expressed his feelings of wonder and admiration at the skilful performances of Mr. Ardeshir Green, who took twenty somersaults in the water in rapid succession. The chairman concluded by congratulating the proprietors on the success that had attended their enterprise.

Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with acclamation.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins and a few gentlemen were then decorated with floral wreaths, and the proceedings terminated with the cheers.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

ECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The events were run off in good weather and the attendance was fair. There were six races on the card and the fields were small. The favourites had a day of it to-day. The big race was the Grand Annual, in which only two competed. This was won by The Clown. The Aga Khan's Helios made grand running and won in the Little Go Chase. In the Ganeshkhind Chase four competed. Medowra, who ran so well in the first day's Steeplechases, was installed soon as favourite and won easily. The Wanowrie Chase brought out five competitors. Kirkee and Silver King were made favorites. In regard to Afus who refused to jump on the first day, the public had very little confidence in him. Novelty had the race in his hands, but at the last jump he fell, and Afus won with surprise. Besides these events, two flat races were added. The following are the results:—

AMATEUR Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50. For Ponies which started in Amateur Purse on Monday, 18th September. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, 19th September, G. Rs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a p Thuder, 9st 7lbs .....Major Conran 1
Mr Syed Rashid's g a p Vaher Mahomed, 10st 11lbs ...Mr Bland 2
Captain Young's g a g Electric, 11st 2lbs .....Hopwood 3
Betting.—Evens on Electric, 2 to 1 the rest.

Electric led the field to the home turn, when he was displaced by Vaher Mahomed, and Thunder later on inside challenged the leader and won comfortably by 3 1-2 lengths; two lengths between the second and third. Time—1 min. 12 secs.

The Ganeshkhind Chase.—Rs. 600; out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 100. A Steeplechase for Horses which have never won a chase, value Rs. 500. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at Grand Stand by 8 a.m., on Tuesday, 19th September. Distance—About 2 1-4 miles.

Mr Lyndon's ch aus g Medowra, 11st 5lbs..Cap Wilkinson 1
Mr S K S's b aus g Boulevard, 11st 6lbs .....Scott 2
Mr N E Tilney's b aus g Rockhampton, 10st 7lbs...Owner 3
Betting.—Evens on Medowra, 2 to 1 against the rest.

Boulevard took the first jump and kept to the front till the Grand Stand, when he blundered at the second jump, throwing his rider. Rockhampton refused these fences; and Medowra, coming first, went over with ease and got almost a quarter of a mile start. This being too much for Boulevard to recover, Medowra won as he liked. Time—5 mins. 51 secs.

The Wanowrie Chase.—Rs. 600, of which second pony will receive Rs. 100. For Arabs and C. B's ponies 13·3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—About 1 3-4 miles (over the Pony course).

Mr Baldrey's g a p Afus, 10st 11lbs .....Johnson 1
Mr Gosling's c a p Kirkee, 10st 4lbs.....Cap Wilkinson 2
Mr C A Howard's g a p Novelty, 10st 7lbs ...Lord Suffolk 3
Mr Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham, 10st .....Mr Corbet 0
Mr Burne's g a p Silver King, 10st .....Mr Bland 0
Betting.—1½ to 1 against Kirkee, 3 Silver King, Novelty and Afus; 6 the rest.

Afus with Novelty in attendance led past the Grand Stand jumps with Silver King last. Hurlingham refused the fourth jump and lost his place. Kirkee ran most part of the way in line with Silver King, but the two leaders had got too much way, and it was impossible to overhaul them. Novelty went to the front at the Wanowrie jumps but fell at the last one. Afus then had the course clear and won easily by 20 lengths; ten lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—4 mins. 50 secs.

The Grand Annual.—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 100, and the third Rs. 50. A Steeplechase for Horses. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at Grand Stand by 8 a.m., on Tuesday, 19th September. Distance—About 2 1-4 miles.

Mr Harter's br aus g The Clown, 11st 7st.....Cap. Wilkinson 1
Mr S K S's b aus g W Y, 10st 7lbs .....Scott 2
Betting—5 to 4 on both.

The Clown took the lead, but after the first hurdle W.Y. lead the whole way till the home turn, where The Clown came on and won the race by 2 1-2 lengths. Time—5 mins. 25 secs.

The Little Go Chase.—Rs. 750, out of which the second pony will receive Rs. 100 and the third Rs. 50. A Steeplechase for English and Australian ponies 13·3 and under; and Arab and B. ponies 14 hds. and under. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at Grand Stand by 8 a.m., on Tuesday, 19th Sept. Distance—About 1 3-4 miles (over the Pony course).

H H Aga Khan's b a p Helios, 8st 10lbs .....Johnson 1
Captain Trevor-Boothe's br aus m Pateena, 11st 5lbs .....Capt Haig 2
Mr Derry's c aus m Lady Lily, 9st 8lbs .....Ponton 3
Mr S K S's b e g Rough Diamond II, 12st .....Scott 0

At the start Rough Diamond took the lead, with Helios and Pateena in close attendance, Lady Lily lying last. After the first jump Helios, with Johnson up, made the running and headed the field by several lengths. This position was maintained till the end, and he won by a street. Rough Diamond, who come up very strong for second place, unfortunately fell at last jump. Pateena secured second verdict. Time—4 mins. 28 secs.

A Maiden Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C. B. ponies 13·3 and under. 13·3 to carry 9st. 7lbs. W I Winner claimable for Rs. 1,500. Penalties—Winner race value Rs. 100 and over, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs.

Mr Baldrey's g a p Jackdaw, 8st 9lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr Scanlan's b a p Don Perosi, 9st 4lbs.....Ebrahim 2
Mr B A Davur's c a p Rishan, 9st 11lbs .....Grsenhaigh 3
Mr Mollison's ch ch g Sandy, 8st 12lbs.....Mr Bland 0
Betting.—2 to 1 on Jackdaw, 2 against Rishan, 4 the rest.

The Jackdow jumped off with a clear lead, with Don Perosi second and Sandy lying last. The same position way maintained till the home turn, when Rishan drew away at the fence and made a grand effort for second place, but was beaten on the post by a head by Don Perosi; Jackdow heading the second by 2 lengths. Time—55 3-4 sec.

TWO EXTRA DAYS.

It has been decided to hold two days' extra races after the big meeting, on Thursday and Saturday, the 28th and 30th Sept.

MILITARY NEWS.

On vacating the appointment of Surveyor-General of India, Major-General C. Strahan is permitted to reside out of India.

On arrival in India, Major R. D. Petre, R. E., is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Captain Bourchier, 3rd Infantry, and Lieutenant Hobson, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are deputed to Dharwar on plague duty.

An exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenant-Colonel R. Beamish, R. A. M. C., of the Indian Establishment, and Major C. H. Melville, R. A. M. C., of the Home Establishment.

Captain Noble, R. A., officiates as Station Staff Officer, Nasirabad, vice Captain Jennings Bramly, who has rejoined the 19th Hussars, proceeding to South Africa.

Major D. Semple, R. A. M. Corps, is placed under orders for India for a tour of duty, and is posted to the Punjab Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton, promoted.

Lieutenants Brodrib and P. McKenzack, R. A. M. Corps, are also placed under orders for a tour of duty in India, and are posted to the Bengal and Punjab Commands, respectively.

Captain C. E. Stewart, No. 3 Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, Roorkee, is transferred for temporary duty to the 5th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and ordered to proceed home.

The transfer of Lieutenant W. G. Thompson from O Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Aldershot, to F. Battery, R. H. A., Sialkot, is cancelled.

Colonel E. M. Blackett, Royal Garrison Artillery, now on leave in England, is granted an extension of leave to 31st October.

Colour-Sergeant A. Ellam, 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment, is promoted to the Quartermastership of that battalion.

On return to England the 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, now at Aden, will be stationed at Chatham, and the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, now at Shwebo, will be stationed at Woolwich.

Provision will be made in the military estimates of 1900-1901 to cover the cost of the deputation of subordinates the Commissariat-Transport Department to the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore and the Harness and Saddle Workshops at Madras, to undergo a course of instruction.

MAJOR RASCH, M. P., for South-East Essex, has, it is stated, decided to accept the invitation to contest the Chelmsford division of the same county at the General Election, in place of the sitting Conservative member, Mr. Thomas Usborne, who will not seek re-election. At the last election the Major had a majority of 1,940 over his Radical opponent; Mr. Usborne was returned unopposed, and in 1892 had a majority of 1,389 votes.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH FIELD HOSPITAL.

YESTERDAY morning the s. s. Ellora, conveying Nos. 12 and 24 British Field Hospitals, left Bombay for South Africa. The first of the trains carrying the Hospital force arrived at the Prince's Dock about 5-45 a.m., and the second contingent was run in about 7-15. In this instance the work of embarkation was much easier than on the previous days when there was heavy equipment and a large number of animals to be shipped. After the medical inspection of the men, the native followers were taken to the Pilgrims' Shed where they were disinfected in batches. The Ellora was timed to leave at 9-30 a.m., but, it had been arranged that in the event of the disinfection of the natives not having been completed by that time, she would be moved from her position adjacent to the Wet Dock, to the Jetty Shed, where she would wait until she could sail. However everything was got through expeditiously and the vessel left the harbour about ten o'clock. The strength of the Field Hospitals was as under:—No. 18 British Field Hospital, which arrived from Bangalore, consisted of three officers, nine warrant officers, twelve sergeants, and three natives, with 208 followers, public and private, and four officers' chargers. The officers are Major Donegan and Captains McDermott and Erskine. The nine warrant officers are: Assistant Surgeons Gibson, Thomas, Green, Hart, Duckworth, Smith, D. Santos, and Discaseil and Conductor Tocher. No. 24 British Field Hospital, which came from Mhow, comprised four officers, eight warrant officers, thirteen sergeants, three natives, 216 followers, with four officers' chargers and sixteen mules. The officers are: Major R. Porter, Major Martin, Major Holt, and Lieutenant Martin, with Assistant Surgeons S Carvalo, J. T. O'Neill, J. Smith, A. D. Robert, C. H. Towels, W. J. S. Mowe, J. E. Hendricks and J. B. Farewell. Major Porter and Captain McDermott take charge of the hospital, Major Martin and Major Donegan going by the Vadala and Satlej respectively.

Yesterday morning the Nairung had taken the place of the Pundua in the Dry Dock, and was undergoing painting and cleaning. The work of fitting her up as a transport had also begun. The Nowshera which arrived on Sunday, has entered the Prince Dock.

The Palitana left the Government Wet Basin and also entered the Prince's Dock.

The ss Nevasa, Captain G. Jacobs, of the British India fleet, one of the vessels taken up by Government as a transport, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

To-day the transports Sutlej, City of London and Vadala will leave. The Sutlej takes five companies of the Devonshire Regiment; the City of London will convey three companies of the Devons, along with the general staff, and the Infantry Brigade staff; and the Vadala will carry the first squadron of the 19th Hussars.

It is notified for information that the following unit of the South African Contingent will embark in the Prince's Dock and sail from Bombay as follows:—

Transport No. 10 Sirsa, and Transport No. 13 Palitana, will leave on the 23rd instant, with the 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders, who will arrive at the Prince's Dock on that date at 7 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8 a.m., in three special trains. Any details, British or native, for this unit either attached to the Colaba Depot or detail Lines, (21st Bombay Infantry) will be sent to Prince's Dock to join for embarkation on above date.

Major R. Porter and Captain T. McDermot, R. A. M. C., embarked in Transport "Ellora" this day, in charge of Nos. 24 and 18 British Field Hospitals.

The undermentioned Officers of the R. A. M. Corps are placed in Medical Charge of troops on board the Transports stated against their names sailing on 21st instant:—Lieut. Colonel S. H. Carter, s.s. City of London. Major J. F. Donegan, s.s. Vadala. Major H. Martin, s.s. Sutlej

The following Officers of the R. A. M. Corps are placed in Medical Charge Troops on board the Transports stated against their names:—Major M. P. Holt s.s. Pandua, sailing 22nd September 1899. Captain W. P. Holt, s.s. Pandua sailing 22nd September 1899.

A SUGGESTION.

A correspondent writes:—The Public of Bombay are very generously sending in picture papers, books and money for games for the use of the Troops proceeding on active service in the Transvaal, and this is all very nice and comforting. But the thought has occurred to me that many soldiers would find more consolation in a good smoke than reading "Kitchener in Khartoum" or doing a deal in double shuffle; and so I hope that those who are kindly helping towards the collection of this special fund will excuse me for suggesting that some at least of the money subscribed may be invested in pipes and tobacco for those who would prefer to indulge in this form of pastime.

BOOK AND GAME FUND.

Received from D. Macropolo:—20 dozen pipes 25,000 Cigarettes.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

UMBALLA, September 18th.

Major W. A. Scott, the Second-in-command of the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, is lost. The gallant officer proceeded on three months' leave to Kashmir early in August, and is at present believed to be shooting ibex beyond Islamabad.

Immediately the battalion received its orders to mobilize a telegram was despatched to Major Scott, and it has been followed by several others, which are in the hands of runners searching for the lost Second-in-Command among the many valleys of Kashmir.

Hope is still entertained that intelligence may reach Major Scott before the battalion leaves Bombay. Should he miss the transport Major Harry Wright goes as Second-in-Command in his stead.—*Morning Post.*

LIFE ASSURANCE FRAUDS.

WE learn that Mr. Dadabhoy Langrana of the Head Office Staff of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, has been for the last three months collecting evidence, under considerable difficulty, in Ahblie and the districts around, in connection with a fraud to a small extent on the Company. The "Oriental," have made the investigation in the cause of justice, without the assistance of the other Companies affected who came upon the scene when the work was well completed by the "Oriental's" representative.

PLAGUE INOCULATION IN BOMBAY.

A MEETING OF THE MAHOMEDANS.

UNDER the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, a meeting of the Mahomedans was held yesterday afternoon, in the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, for the purpose of popularising inoculation among the Mahomedan community. The meeting which was attended by about 200 persons, was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji.

The chairman having briefly explained the object with which the meeting had been called, several speakers addressed the assembly on the benefits of inoculation.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed proposed, and Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam seconded, that in the opinion of the meeting the beneficial results of inoculation had been proved by science and confirmed by experience, and that it was the duty of all influential people to exercise their influence for the purpose of encouraging inoculation amongst the masses.

Mr. Moulvie Fazle Ahmed having supported the resolution, it was carried.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla next moved that with a view to encourage inoculation it was desirable that a special request be made by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay to the religious heads of the various Mussalman communities, to the Mutwalls of the various mosques, to the teachers of the various schools, to the Mussulman landlords, and to the employers of labour, to induce their followers, devotees, pupils, tenants, workmen and servants to resort to inoculation as the best means of escaping from plague.

Mr. Moulvie Abdoola Ahmed seconded and Mr. Moulvie Haidayatulla supported the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Hakim moved and Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail seconded the third resolution, which was to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable that every person effectively inoculated should be furnished with a certificate on the back of which should be endorsed the exemptions and privileges to which he was entitled under the resolution of Government, such as freedom from detention, segregation, quarantine, &c.

The resolution was carried.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ENGLISH COMPANIES.

THE THREAD COMBINE GROWING.

SCOTTISH RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN COTTON AND WHEAT PROSPECTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

ALTHOUGH the price of Consols has this week been at within a fraction of the lowest point of the year, there has apparently been little speculative selling for the fall, as, at the account now in course of adjustment, the charge for carrying over stock it is not desired to pay for has been the highest of the year—namely, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2 per cent. The highest price of Consols touched this year was 111 1-2; but the fall has not been by any means due entirely to the political situation. The condition of the Money market has been in a large measure responsible while there has been at times a considerable amount, of *bona fide* selling on the part of those who are looking forward and preparing for the time when the premier British security will automatically become Two and a Half per Cents.

It is very satisfactory that the Bank of England directors have been able to improve the position of the Central Institution, in the way they have done during the past month. In the first week of August the reserve at the Bank of England stood at about 20·3-4 millions, and it has now increased to well over 24 millions, and, moreover, the ratio of reserve to liabilities has risen to over 50 per cent., a higher point than has been touched previously this year. There is no doubt that this result has been largely brought about by the action of the Bank directors in using means for maintaining the value of money in the open market and to secure the gold coming to hand from abroad. The Bank is now in a much better position to meet possible contingencies, but the reserve is by no means too high, and though the rates current in the open market have naturally eased off, it is hardly likely at present that any material decline will be allowed to occur.

A few weeks ago attention was called to the efforts of an association that was busying itself in the affairs of the Asbestos and Asbestic Company, Limited. Shareholders were invited to communicate with this association, and a vast amount of criticism for and against its methods has since been raised in the financial Press. Undeterred by the storm of reproach and abuse levelled at its procedure, the association has evidently managed to raise a committee for looking into the company's affairs, and some results of their researches are embodied in a circular letter just issued to the Asbestos and Asbestic shareholders. After going over various points with regard to the concern, the committee declare that it is clear the company's property "is worthless or comparatively of very small value," and "that the statements in the prospectus with regard to the property . . . were untrue and misleading." A movement is accordingly to be set on foot for taking various legal proceedings, and the course of the agitation will be followed with keen interest

With the near approach of the time when the important Scotch railway dividends will be announced the possible declarations are beginning to take a large place in the calculations of the market. Since the half-yearly results of the Great North of Scotland were declared market operators have been modifying their view with regard to what the Caledonian and North British may be able to pay. A short while ago it was estimated that the Caledonian would be able to maintain the rate distributed a year ago, namely, 5 per cent., but now the current opinion is that the company will declare 1-4 per cent. less, while some are going for a reduction of as much as 1-2 per cent. With regard to North British Deferred there is, considerable uncertainty. A year ago 3-4 per cent. was distributed on the deferred, but little surprise would be caused should the directors be able to pay from 1-4 to 1-2 per cent. only. In consequence of these forecasts the market for Scotch stock is naturally depressed.

Argentine Railway undertakings, in common with the Government securities, are just now under a cloud, but the prosperous condition of trade in the Republic is reflected in the earnings of the various companies. For last week the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Company secured a gain of £4,648, which brings up the aggregate increase for the thirty-four weeks of the year to date to just over £100,000. The Central Argentine for the week has an increase of £6,533, which raises the aggregate gain for the year

estimate last week was evidently based upon what is known in the trade as the 'July prospect,' which when this weather remains favourable is fulfilled, but when the weather is not favourable after the 1st of August is wrong. It had the effect, however, of shaking the confidence of holders and of leading spinners to believe they need have no fear in making contracts ahead for the delivery of their product without securing their cotton. The question of the correctness of their position will depend on the weather from now on, as crop estimates do not make rains fall where they are needed, and, while Mr. Neill has been nearly correct in wet years, he has been wrong in drought years, as in 1893-4, 1895-6 1896-7. Still, as we noted in our last, it is but natural that spinners should place more confidence in an estimate that is in their favour than in one which is opposed to their interests; so it is not strange that early advices of the injury to the Texas crop were received with ridicule in Liverpool. It is now admitted that they were based upon an adequate conception of the possibilities of damage from continued drought, and those of our correspondents who acted upon them appreciate their correctness. Merchants in Europe are now receiving advices from their own buyers regarding the damage which has resulted from weeks of continued hot weather without rain in the south-west, and we believe they more than confirm our reports. A weather market is naturally a most erratic one with all the trade either attempting to buy at one time or to sell at one time, so that fluctuations are rapid and severe upon rumours of changes in weather conditions, which render opinions from day to day almost valueless. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that the Texas crop is going backward each day, and that the largest proportion of the annual yield comes from that State. From the Atlantic, with the reduced use of fertilisers, we cannot expect a crop equal to that of last season. While we consider crop estimates at the present time of little value, so dependent is the crop on the weather, it is evident that conservative spinners should not hesitate about securing a portion at least of their supplies against the sales they have made for the forward delivery of their products."

In their "Chicago Market Letter" dated August 23 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., say of the wheat market that there was no change in the tendency of crop developments. The conditions in the north-west were disappointing. The yield was proving less than had been expected and the quality poorer. Too much rain was falling with the result that quality was being deteriorated and the movement delayed. The opinion that the September movement will be less than usual is expressed.

According to the cabled returns in Mr. George Broomhall's "Corn Trade News" the total of the shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 this year to August 24 is 5,586,600 quarters as against 2,895,000 quarters in the corresponding period last year, 212,500, quarters in the corresponding period of 1897 (following the Argentine wheat crop failure of the season 1896-7), 2,124,500 quarters in the corresponding period of 1896, and 4,448,500 quarters in the corresponding period of 1895. The figures for this year continue larger than for any year in the history of Argentina, and now exceed the previous maximum by 1,137,500 quarters, or 25 1-2 per cent.

Although there is much difference of opinion in this country as to whether the proposed currency reforms by the Argentine Government will ever pass into law, holders of Argentine securities are naturally interested in knowing exactly what the proposals are. At present the information is meagre. The Government has laid before Congress a Bill fixing the conversion of the currency at the rate of 44 gold centavos per paper dollar. The Government will form a metal reserve by means of various measures, including a 10 per cent reduction on the salaries of all officials. The conversion of the paper money will be effected when the reserve permits. That is all we have so far. The Germans, however, who are largely concerned in Argentine securities, have resumed purchasing, but whether this is owing to the calmer view taken of Transvaal affairs, or whether it is on developments in Argentina, is not quite clear.

The reports concerning the resin market show an advance in the cost of all grades, but especially in the three top grades, which are now unobtainable except at considerably higher prices than prevailed in the spring. As the demand has continued good, still higher prices are predicted. There has been an extensive business in medium and low grades, and even common resin is not in excessive supply and is quoted higher. There has been a fair demand for all qualities in London, where "pales" are very scarce and firm. No change in the position of low grades is however, reported from Liverpool, nor is any apparently expected in this case, unless it be a decline of prices. "Pales," however, show a marked improvement in that market also; full prices are being obtained for all business done, and inquiries are plentiful. The Hull market has been very quiet.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL MEETINGS FOR 1899.

In consequence of delay experienced in receiving replies in many instances from Officers Commanding Corps on the subject of the provisional programme sent round for approval, and also in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining printing work from the publishers of the revised programme owing to plague in Poona, it is notified that the date for receiving entries for the Local Competition is extended to the 5th October 1899, by which date all applications for entry forms should be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, Poona. no competition will be held unless the entrance fees cover the advertised amount of prizes allotted. The dates between which Local Competitions may be held will be notified hereafter. It should be noted that in consequence of some suggestions the conditions of certain matches published in the provisional programme have been altered in serval cases. For the Native Army a Young Soldier's match has been added. It is hoped that the revised programme will be in the hands of all concerned by the 23rd September 1899.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. SYDNEY.

The following is the list of passengers on board the s s Sydney, sailing for Colombo, the Straits, China and Japan, to-day, at 8 a.m. :—

FOR COLOMBO.—Mrs S Goldenberg.

FOR SINGAPORE.

Mr Albeite and son	Mr F A Mogal
Mr F Lalmia	

FOR BATAVIA.—Ir A P C Roolteile.

FOR SAIGON.

Mr and Mrs Steinam & child	Mr Delacroix
Mr Max Ekrafolt	Mr Monrot
Mr and Mrs Rocca	Miss Zoanne de Liegt
Miss Rubois	Mrs Delfini and sister

FOR HAIPHONG.

Miss Bonillow	Mr Prevot
Mr Demange	Mr Pailetier Pierre
Mrs Demauge and child	

FOR HONGKONG.

Mr Dellaconrte	Mr S Na-ya
Mr Saimberel	

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mr J Goerry	Mr Jeon F Goquet

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Miss C Martin	Mr Wiskham

SLAVERY IN EAST AFRICA.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper containing the correspondence relating to the status of slavery in East Africa and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba has been published. In 1890 Seyzid Khalifa, the Sultan of Zanzibar, entered into an agreement that all persons born in his dominions after Jan. 1, 1890, should be free. This agreement seems to have remained unpromulgated in the mainland dominions of the Sultan, and considerable difficulties attended its application. Large numbers of children would almost necessarily become masterless and homeless, and a very serious question arose as to how these little freedmen were to be supported. In spite of these difficulties, however, the agreement was promulgated by Sir Arthur Hardinge in 1898. A large portion of the correspondence refers to the action of the missionaries in receiving runaway slaves. This policy caused the greatest offence to the Arab masters. The missions had been compelled to acquiesce in the restoration to their masters of the runaway slaves who had taken refuge in the stations. The statement of the Attorney-General, however, with regard to the arrest and restoration of fugitive slaves resulted in orders being sent forbidding these practices. The paper contains interesting statistics with regard to the working in the various districts of the decree abolishing the legal status of slavery. During 1898 2,735 slaves were freed in Zanzibar and Pemba. A large debt for compensation was incurred by this large emancipation, the hut-tax of Zanzibar and Pemba being devoted to its liquidation.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

SECOND ROUND,

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs* THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN.

THE Bombay Gymkhana team having obtained a bye in the first round of the tournament met the Prince of Wales's Own, who defeated the Rangers, in the second round of the competition on the Cooperage, last evening. There was again a large attendance. The Gymkhana began to attack at the outset and after a very short period of play Turner supplemented a dribble of the forwards by scoring at the corner. The kick at goal was unsuccessful. The Gymkhana continued to press and had a penalty kick at goal which was not successful. The military backs next repeatedly tried to invade the Gymkhana half, but were as frequently brought down near the centre. A free kick eventually enabled them to get a footing in their opponents' ground. The soldiers subsequently got away with a dribble, but Fischer checked the rush, and immediately thereafter Gymkhana again invaded. A soldier intercepting a pass from a scrimmage in front of his goal got away finely, and ran well to midfield, where a pass forward put a period to the effort. The ball came across the field from a line out, passing between the Gymkhana backs to Fischer, but he was well tackled. A useful kick brought play to the corner and then the whistle sounded for half time, with the Gymkhana leading by a try to nothing. Resuming the Gymkhana continued to attack and Reed got off smartly, but was forced into touch at the twenty-five. Almost immediately afterwards the ball was passed out from the scrimmage among the three-quarters to Fischer on the wing, and cleverly evading his opponents, he scored a fine try. Moore took the kick and made a good though unsuccessful attempt. Thereafter the military attacked strongly and Smith failing to clear his lines effectively, the soldiers became dangerous. From a scrimmage on the line Binnington scrambled over in a good position, but Middleton's kick at goal was a failure. The soldiers again got up to the twenty-five but Fischer relieved with a smart dribble and subsequently picking up, raced away finely. He was however, splendidly overhauled and brought down near the quarter flag. Directly afterwards the military entered the Gymkhana half and Howard cleverly intercepting a pass intended for Fischer, ran in and scored brilliantly. Middleton's kick at goal was again a failure. The teams were now equal, but the soldiers still pressing, were awarded a penalty kick which ended in a minor. A pass forward neutralised, a favourable opening from a throw in, but subsequently the soldiers almost scored once more. The ball was scrimmaged five yards out and then the Gymkhana gradually eased the pressure to the twenty-five. The military quickly broke away again and placed the line in danger. The ball being sent out from the scrimmage Gordon took the pass very cleverly and dashing in scored the third try for the soldiers. The place kick taken by Logan was in a good position, but it was again unsuccessful. With about two minutes to play the military renewed the attack apparently determined to increase their score. Twice Gordon was grassed only just in time to prevent more tries being added. A long pass from a line out looked dangerous, but Fischer saved, as time was announced. The soldiers had decidedly the best of the play in the second half and deserved their victory. Scores: The Prince of Wales's Own 3 tries; Bombay Gymkhana 2 tries.

Teams:—The Prince of Wales's Own: Full back Pte Wright, three-quarters Lieuts. Logan, and Howard, Ptes Whitehouse and Battye; half backs, Lieut. Gordon, and Pte Mason: forwards Lieuts. Deverell, Pike, and Crowley and Pes Binnington, Askey Middleton, Foster and Dixon.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Full back: Smith; three-quarters Reed, Thornton, Scott and Fischer; half backs, Demitriadi and Stevens; forwards Moore, Sheepshanks, Boyes, Murray, Stevens, Durnford, Waller and Turner.

ASSOCIATION.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

THE DRAW.

THE following is the result of the draw in the competitions :—

FIRST ROUND.

No. 1—Rovers vs. Royal Artillery, Colaba, Monday, 25th September.

No. 2—Royal Scots B. vs. Shropshire, L. I. Tuesday, 26th September.

No. 3—Royal Scots A. vs. Norfolk Regt, Wednesday, 27th September.

No. 4—Telegraph vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Thursday 28th September.

Byes—Royal Irish Regiment.
Byes—Welsh Regiment
Byes—Royal Fusiliers.
Byes—South Lancashire.

SECOND ROUND.

No. 5—Royal Irish Regt. vs. Winners No. 3, Monday 2nd October.

No. 6—South Lancashire R. vs. Winners No. 2, Friday 29th September.

No. 7—Welsh Regiment vs. Winners, No. 1, Saturday 30th September.

No. 8—Royal Fusiliers vs. Winners No. 4, Tuesday 3rd October.

THIRD ROUND.

No. 9—Winners of No. 6 vs. Winners No. 5 Wednesday 4th October.

No. 10—Winners of No. 7 vs. Winners No. 8 Thursday 5th October.

FINAL.

Winners No. 9 vs. Winners No. 10.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on August 19th in the City Hall, Hongkong. Mr. R. M. Gray presided. The other gentlemen present were:—Messrs. N. A Siebs, F. Goetz, A. Haupt, R. H. Hill, Hon. J. J. Keswick, A. McConachie, A. J. Raymond, P. Sachse, E. Shellim (Directors); Sir Thos. Jackson (Chief Manager), Hon. C. P. Chater, H. N. Mody, G. Stewart, V. A. C. Hawkins, J. C. Peter, K. A. Chinoy, C. J. Gonsalves, P. A. Barlow, F. Henderson, G. M. Bain, Lau Wei Chuen, Shun. Kau Sui, D. Gillies, C. W. May, E. S. Wheeler, G. H. Wheeler, G. de Champeaux, A. Sharp, D. D. Guziar, E. S. Joseph, S. A. Joseph, M. B. Polishwadi, J. Ezekiel, S. H. Michael, A. G. Stokes, G. C. Cox, J. R. Michael, Hart Buck, W. S. Bamsey, W. Lysaught, Captain Goddard, C.H. Rogge, G. H. Potts, E. George, J. H. Lewis, W. A. C. Cruickshank, W. H. Gaskell, E. Jones Hughes, R T. Wright, E. D. Sanders, P. de C. Morris, Ho Tung, Lo Cheung Shui, and others.

The Chairman read the report of the Directors, and said—Gentlemen, the Directors have the pleasure of coming before you with another excellent report being able to recommend a Dividend of £1 10 per share, placing 10 lacs to Reserve, making it up to 11,000,000 dols, write 250,000 dols. off Property Account, and carry forward 963,000 odd. dols. (Applause.) Ten millions of the Reserve are invested in Gold Securities, as stated in the Chairman's speech at the last meeting. In the present Report we give a detail of said investments, viz:—You will notice that £250,000 of the 2 3-4 per cent Consols stand at 95 and exchange of 2-8, say 1,900,000 dols. When the Reserve was being converted into Sterling at exchange of 2 3, we bought of writing down the price of the Consols to 90 and exchange of 2; but as that method would increase their cost in our books from 19 lacs to 22½ lacs of dollars, and as the Special Reserve had so long stood at 2-6 exchange and 95 we decided to let the entry remain as it has stood for a number of years, The remainder of our 2 3-4 per cent. Consols, say £522,300, we have written down to 90, say £470,250: they are converted into Dollars at exchange of 2, say 4,702,500 dols. The remaining item in the Investment Account, £347,000, which is described as 'Other Sterling Securities,' consists of Indian Sterling Loans and Railway Debenture Bonds, Colonial Stocks and Bonds, Greek Guaranteed Loan, and London County Council Bonds. They stand in our books at what they cost, say £ 339,750, converted into Dollars at exchange of 2, say dols. 3,397,500. I enter into the foregoing explanation as our Consols being in our books at different rates might be puzzling to some of our friends. The placing of 10 lacs to the Reserve Fund, making it just that amount larger than the Paid-up Capital, marks an epoch in the history of the Bank, and will, I hope, meet with the approval of our shareholders and well wishers. Our business is now so extensive, and divided over so many places, that a large reserve in addition to our Paid-up Capital is of the utmost importance for our future well-being. A Bank wants three things viz:—Good character, good management, and solid resources of its own. In the absence of any one of these, pronounced success would be impossible. (Applause.) Our proposal to write dol. 250,000 off Property Account will, if approved of, reduce the amount at which the whole of the Bank's properties stand in our books to dols. 71,610'05. You are aware that our object is as far as possible to eliminate all non-interest bearing accounts out of our books. Our properties originally cost dols, 2,151,000, and are now worth a sum largely in excess of that amount; some of them now require extensive alterations and others total reconstruction to make them suitable for present requirements. There are many ports where we still rent offices, and where it would be desirable to purchase land as favourable opportunities offer and to erect premises of our own. This is our aim, and the present satisfactory state of the Bank Premises Account places us in a good position to realize it. (Applause.) Our

NOTE CIRCULATION

is 3,622,695 dlrs. in excess of our authorized issue of 10 millions; against said excess we have lodged with the Hongkong Government dlrs. 5,000,000 leaving us a margin for the further issue of notes to the extent of dlrs. 1,377,305 against the coin already deposited. The Hongkong Government has recently extended the privilege we at present enjoy, of issuing notes in excess of the amount of our Paid-up Capital against a deposit of coin, for a further period of twelve months, expiring at the end of July 1900. The Straits Government is gradually getting its notes into circulation. In time, we will be able to make available for Hongkong the amount of our note circulation hither to set apart for the Straits Settlements. Our Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Silver show a small increase compared with the previous six months, say together dollars 92,750,219.18 against dls. 87,943,573.21 on the 31st December. Our current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Gold also show an increase of £1,651,451. 14-2d, accounted for by the considerable amount of Chinese Government Funds we then had in our possession; for a similar reason our Cash Balance is unusually large. Bills Payable show a small decrease and Bills Receivable a small increase. On the last occasion on which we met here, my predecessor stated that we had participated in the floating of a Chinese Loan for £2,300,000. Since then we have participated in the floating of a Japanese Loan. The moderate profits we realized on both transactions will come into the half-year's accounts to the 31st December. (Applause.) The question still keeps prominently before the world, and is likely to do so for years. The great trading nations want a prosperous China and equality of opportunity in commerce. I sincerely hope that such may turn out to be the end of all the rivalries of recent years.

The Indian Currency Commission has, after lengthy investigation, decided upon a Gold Standard, fixing the exchange at 1-4 per Rupee. Whatever the policy of the Government of India may be with regard to currency, the people of India will continue to use Silver. It is their money, and commodities will be measured in it for many a day to come. Although we have not any artificial expedients for equalizing rates in China, our exchange has recently been almost as steady as that of India. Such a state of things affords very little chance for making large profits in exchange Brilliant as are the results which we now place before you, and as they have been recently, I think it only right to point out that as far as we can see it will be an impossibility to continue them upon the same scale in the future Ordinary exchange banking, with finely-cut margins can only yield moderate profits. We can congratulate ourselves that while the opportunity for making extraordinary profits lasted we took full advantage of it, and placed the Bank in

A POSITION OF IMMENSE STRENGTH AND SECURITY.

Another thing, gentlemen, we have recently had a almost complete immunity from losses. It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that this happy result is due to the thoughtful care and ability exercised by our Chief Manager,—(applause)—ably seconded by the Managers at our various branches and the staff generally,—(applause)—and so long as our interests are in such good hands we may feel confident that whatever the difficulties may be in the future, the Bank, under such able management is in an excellent position to come well through them. (Applause.) While touching upon this point, I would add that the Directors feel sure that the shareholders will unite with them in congratulating Sir Thomas Jackson on the recent well-deserved honor conferred on him by Her Majesty, showing that his services have been recognised in a wider sphere than our own immediate circle (Applause.) Before moving the adoption of the Report and accounts, I shall be happy to answer any questions which any shareholders may desire to put. Mr. E. S. Wheeler said—Gentlemen. I have great pleasure in seconding the proposal. The results before us are, as our Chairman says, brilliant. In your remarks, Sir, you said three things were needed for the Bank's success—good character and good management the accounts show that we must possess, and I think they shew too that we have solid resources of our own, built up very largely from undivided profits or reserve fund, and I am sure that you will all agree with me in cordially approving the continued building up of that source of strength—to a continuance of the policy which has brought the Bank to its present proud position and given it the strength which, coupled with good management, enables us to feel assured of steady dividends and an occasional bonus. It is not only as shareholders in the Bank that we are interested in its strength and well-being. The prosperity or adversity of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is a matter of vital importance to every foreigner residing in or having trade with the Far East. No serious adversity could befall this Bank without affecting a much larger circle than those who are shareholders in it—therefore the prosperity of the Bank is a matter of public importance, so that the thanks of the public as well as of us share holders are due to the management, and Her Majesty has recognised this by the honor she has granted us by conferring on our Chief Manager. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I beg to second the adoption of the Report and Accounts carried.

Mr. G. H. Wheeler proposed confirmation of the appointment of the Hon. J. J. Keswick and Messrs. E. Goetz and E. Shellim to the Directorate. Mr. Lewis seconded. Carried.

Mr. Gillies—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think we should be ungrateful indeed if we passed in silence the very efficient and able services that have been rendered by the Board of Direction and the staff of the Bank within the past half year. I have therefore very much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to them for the very excellent report that they have submitted to us on this occasion. I think, gentlemen, that notwithstanding the very keen competition that exists all over the world particularly in the Far East with regard to financial matters, this Bank, through the able direction and efficient management, has been able to fill the position that we all hoped for it, and I trust that you will long be able to maintain that foremost position in financial matters in the East. I would also ask you most particularly to accord a very hearty vote of thanks to the staff. Through their earnest and able efforts we have received during the past half-year a report that has been rarely, very rarely indeed, excelled by any European bank—(applause),—and I think that we are very greatly indebted to them for the efforts that they have made in the interests of shareholders. I think that no one has worked harder or done more in the interests of the Bank than our very honourable chief. (Applause.) You all know what he has done for the Bank better than I can tell you, gentlemen, and I trust that he will be long spared to wear his laurels in honour and with dignity. I have much pleasure in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the Board of Directors and the staff of the Bank.

The Chairman—Mr. Gillies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Directors, Chief Manager and staff generally, I thank you most heartily for your cordial vote of thanks. There being no further business before the meeting, I have to thank you for your attendance to-day. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday

POLITICAL UNREST IN CHINA.

THE rivalry for power between Prince Ching and Generalissimo Jung Lu, which since Prince Kung's death has so far been a veiled one, has now approached to such a head that both sides have begun to secretly prepare for actual conflict. The rival factions are both numerous and strong, and as far as regards apparent power and influence pretty equally balanced. Prince Ching commands the Peking Field Force, now raised to 30,000 men, and other Banner Corps, amounting to another 30,000 men, all Manchus. Jung Lu commands the Wuwei Army, organised and consolidated by him after the "coup d'etat." The Army is divided into five grand corps, the middle corps being under Jung Lu's special command, the other four being the troops of Generals Sung Ching, Tung Fu-hsiang, Nieh Sze-Cheng, and Yuan Shih-kai, aggregating over 80,000 men, all Chinese. Hence if actual fighting commences, it will finally merge into a race war between Chinese and Manchus. The Empress Dowager remains inscrutable as ever, showing no marked preference for either of the rivals. But those who know seem to think that her policy inclines towards that of Prince Ching. The arming of her eunuch guard is the only indication that she expects bloodshed in the near future. It is understood that Yung Lu and Kang Yi are far from being on good terms.—N.-C, *Daily News*, August 23.

A Peking despatch states that in anticipation of active conflict between their troops and partisans, both Prince Ching and Jung Lu are arming their men with repeating rifles of the newest pattern, and that neither of them goes about now-a-days unless surrounded by a well-armed bodyguard of several hundred men. All old-time firearms are being rapidly discarded by both Chinese and Manchu regiments, the only exception being the Kansu troops under General Tung Fu-hsiang, who has 25,000 of his men still armed with sword and buckler and the two-man "jingal or Taich'iang, the the only improvement on these being that they are now breechloaders firing five-ounce bullets.—N.-C., *Daily News*, August 24.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

DURING the present week the interest of the golfing world will be chiefly centered in the Irish Championship, which takes place on the links of the Portmarnock Club, near Dublin. This is the first occasion on which this particular event has been held at Portmarnock, as Portrush, Newcastle, and Dollymount have been the scenes of past years' meetings; but, if rumour speaks correctly, the contest will not suffer from a golfing point of view by the decision of the committee in charge of Irish golfing affairs in departing from the beaten track, especially as Portmarnock is said to compare more than favourably with Dollymount, the green on which the championship was held when Dublin was last honoured.

The entry numerically is not so strong as is generally the case when the championship has been held at Portrush or Newcastle, whilst there are missing the names of several players who have taken prominent parts in past contests, notable amongst these being the present holder of the title, Mr. W.B. Taylor, of Edinburgh, who has been successful on no fewer than three occasions, and whose absence is very much to be regretted. It may be mentioned, however, that he had early in the year expressed his inability to be present at Portmarnock to defend his title, so that his abstention from the field did not come in the nature of a surprise. In addition to Mr. Taylor, we find amongst the missing, Messrs. Stuart Anderson and David Anderson, who have both contested the final. In fact the former has twice been in that position, whilst Mr. Dallmeyer, one of the heroes of the sensational final last season, is not attempting the feat of improving upon that record. The absence of these golfers, however, is probably more than compensated for by the presence of Messrs. John Ball, jun., and H. H. Hilton, particularly as the former at present holds the title of amateur champion, whilst in addition to the Royal Liverpool pair we find amongst the thirty-nine entries the names of Messrs. J.R. Gairdner, S. H. Fry, J. M. Williamson, H. E. Reade, W. A. Henderson, J. H. Andrew, and the brothers M'Farlane of Glasgow. With these players there is abundance of material for an interesting contest. From a local point of view the draw may be considered favourable, as Messrs. Ball and Hilton are in separate halves of the sheet, and cannot possibly meet until the final round, whilst in addition fortune appears to have been somewhat kind to the amateur champion, as in addition to obtaining a bye in the first round the fifteen opponents grouped with him in the top half of the draw hardly suggest on past form the probability of Mr. Ball being seriously troubled in his journey to the ultimate round. On the other hand, there is every prospect of some grand fighting in the bottom half, as there occur the names of Messrs. Hilton, Gairdner, Fry, Williamson, J. G. Macfarlane, W. A. Henderson, and H. E. Reade. In fact, the former pair are called upon to fight over their old battle of the amateur championship of the spring in the very first round this afternoon, and if the game prove as close as at Prestwick—when, it may be remembered, Mr. Hilton gained a somewhat lucky victory on the twentieth green—the spectators will have plenty of entertainment for their money. Another interesting encounter will be between Messrs. Henderson and Reade, the survivor of which will be called upon to meet the winner of the Hilton-Gairdner heat; whilst Messrs. Fry and Williamson are very close together, and if successful in the preliminary heat will be called upon to meet early in the tournament.

Although the championship is nominally the attraction at Portmarnock, it is not improbable that the professional gathering, which takes place on the last three days of the week, will prove even more interesting than the amateur event, particularly as Vardon has signified his intention of being present, and although this fact may deter some of his brother professionals from competing, there is every probability of an excellent field for the £100 offered by the executive of the promoting club. His opponents may take heart of grace in the fact that Ireland has not proved a particularly happy hunting ground for the champion. The latter certainly covered himself with glory at Newcastle last year, but on four distinct occasions Herd has proved more than a match for him, and Irish golfers are naturally somewhat partial to the Huddersfield professional, particularly as the latter was at one time resident at Portrush. A meeting between Vardon and Herd in the final round would cause an unwonted amount of interest, particularly as the latter has proved himself by his recent scores at St. Andrews, in his very finest form. On the last occasion the championship was played in the vicinity of Dublin—at Dollymount in 1897—both Vardon and Herd were, singularly enough, completely out of the running, victory resting with Willie Fernie, who was followed by Sayers and White.

Herd has been excelling himself at St. Andrews, and never during the whole course of his brilliant career has he probably accomplished anything finer than his two scores when playing against Tom Hutchinson, one of the most promising, if not the most promising, of the younger school of St. Andrews professionals. Herd's scores of 74 and 73 appear somewhat peculiar in comparison with the scores accomplished by Messrs. Laidlay, Balfour-Melville, and Vardon in the famous "best ball" match. No doubt the course was at its fullest stretch on the latter occasion, and an alteration of 15 or 20 yards in the tees makes an extraordinary difference on a course like St. Andrews, where there are so many probable fours, as this difference is almost sufficient in many cases to make a comparatively easy four hole into a difficult four hole. Naturally we must assume that Herd was favoured by ideal weather, but in the absence of any continuous rain—and the weather reports rather tend to the conclusion that there has been none—the greens must have been in very much the same fiery state as they were in the three-ball match. No doubt the strong wind which the trio had to encounter accentuated the difficulty of the putting, but even taking every-thing into consideration, Herd's performance borders on the phenomenal, and his score of 34 for the last nine holes in the second encounter merits that distinction. A four and a three for the seventeenth and eighteenth holes may certainly be termed sensational. A leave of these two holes in five and four would, I think, be acceptable to the majority of golfers even of the very first-class. In fact, had such figures been marked on the cards of several noted amateurs in past competitions for the medals of the Royal and ancient Club, the record of winners would have to undergo serious alteration. It is hard indeed to go round in 78 as Hutchinson did, and find oneself five holes in arrears, but such experiences are good for young players. They must come sooner or later, and probably the sooner the better, as experience in golf is the tap root of success. We have only to look back at the early record of the open champion to realise this fact, as his earlier career was far from brilliant. Once he tasted success, however, he certainly wasted no time in stepping quickly to the top rung of the ladder.

It is always pleasant to record the success of the back-markers in handicap competitions, and Mr. E. G. Rand, in winning the Borough of Deal Challenge Cup over the course of the Cinque Ports Club, at Deal, from the plus 2 mark, deserves to be congratulated. Previous to the meeting, Mr. Rand had lowered the amateur record of the course to 75, and proceeded to prove that this score was no question of fortune by easily running through the tournament from a back mark. His success certainly places him amongst the ever increasing number of really first-class players which the inland clubs around London are producing, and although premier honours in connection with English golf have been monopolised by Westward Ho and Hoylake, the day may soon come when the links around London will produce a player who can fairly claim to take rank with the Balls, Hutchinsons, Hiltons, and Grahams, as there can be no doubt that the class of golf around the metropolis has improved in a marked degree during the past three or four years.

The annual open tournament at Lossiemouth certainly ended in a great surprise. With Mr. Robert Maxwell in the field the prize certainly appeared on past form a good thing for the Tantallon representative; but although the latter commenced his back well by leading the field in the preliminary scoring tournament, he succumbed in the penultimate round of the tournament to Mr. Carnoustie golfer, Mr. Stuart, and, what is more, by a substantial majority of four up and three to play. Mr. Stuart, however, did not survive the final round, as that veteran golfer, Mr. J. Wharton Tod, who had unexpectedly defeated Mr. J. M'Culloch very readily in the semi-final round, obtained a comparatively easy victory. It is rather peculiar that it was in conjunction with Mr. M'Culloch that Mr. Tod, representing the New Club, of North Berwick accomplished such excellent work in the recent foursome tournament at Muirfield, when they passed through the competition with an unbeaten certificate.

It may be interesting to golfers to hear that the special Rules Committee of Golf will meet to consider the various suggestions on the proposed new rules and as they have invited proposals from the leading clubs in the kingdom they will probably have a plenitude of food for reflection. In all probability they will not be sorry when the task in hand has been finally accomplished; but, however the result may appeal individually to golfers, the committee certainly deserve the thanks of the golfing world at large, as their labours must have proved very arduous.

If the Royal North Devon Club were unfortunate in not being able to induce Vardon to take part in the recent tournament, they have, however, been successful in prevailing upon the champion to pay the famous Westward Ho green a visit, as he is to play a 36 hole exhibition match with Taylor. It will be interesting to see what Vardon can accomplish over the course, and whether he will succeed where Taylor and Baird failed—in lowering the record of 75, made by Mr. Hilton last year.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S WAR.

BY FREDERICK GRENWOOD.

FROM a passage in Mr. Chamberlain's lecture at Birmingham on Saturday, it would appear that Lord Salisbury, as Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, with the ascertained consent of the Cabinet, is ready to raise war in South Africa for the purposes specified and with the excuses alleged in the Colonial Secretary's despatches and speeches.

Mr. Chamberlain's sayings to that effect had all the force of a direct statement. Addressed to the Dutch population of South Africa, they were intended to declare a fact which a candid and considerate Minister was bound to put beyond doubt. In that he has been assisted by many newspaper writers, who make out that to their own knowledge the Colonial Secretary's statement has been true for some time.

Then let us suppose it true. Let us suppose it true with all our might; nevertheless, the first demand upon consideration is not its truth but its credibility. I do not say its credibility in England (which is another matter), but in South Africa, and more particularly to the Queen's Dutch subjects there, and to the Transvaalers. For if Mr. Chamberlain's declaration is believed in South Africa he has one prospect before him if otherwise, he may look out for different consequences.

What, then, is the likelyhood that it is believed in South Africa? In answering that question we have first to consider the qualities, the prepossessions, the natural prejudices of the Dutch mind—as displayed, for example, in Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Kruger. These Dutchmen being what we take them to be, how are they likely to receive Mr. Chamberlain's account of Lord Salisbury's fighting disposition? At once we see that that must depend upon the Afrikander view of these three things:

1. The design and purpose of the threatened war,
2. The reward it promises our Government for the costs of victory.
3. The amount of freedom to start such a conflict which Lord Salisbury may consider himself possessed of at present.

We need not deceive ourselves. Of course the South African Dutch will not take Mr. Chamberlain's statement without inquiry. Of course they will try its probabilities by these tests—the most obvious of all. And of course their conclusions will be such as seem most natural and reasonable to their own minds.

Then what as to Mr. Chamberlain's purpose? Their well-known view of it is this: he intends, by means of forcing a great and instant change in its fanchise laws, to overthrow Dutch rule in Transvaal Republic, superseding it by British rule; in short, establishment of the machinery of annexation. He is not content with the prospect of that result by the slower operation of natural causes; it must be immediate and violent. It must be immediate and violent for some unavowed personal reasons (arising from provious encounters with Mr. Kruger), and for one declared public reason. Mr. Chamberlain believes it necessary to assert the predominance of the British population of South Africa, as British, over its Dutch inhabitants as Dutch; and he desires, says he desires, to make that domination manifest forthwith.

So the Afrikanders understand Mr. Chamberlain's purpose—partly from inference, partly from his own acknowledgment. They have thereupon to ask themselves whether it is a design that Lord Salisbury is likely to enforce by war; and to the answer go the following considerations: To begin with, the purpose includes the whole Dutch population of South Africa, for all are included in the proclaimed necessity of asserting the predominance of the British population, and therefore all are challenged by Mr. Chamberlain's justification of warlike interference. Consequently the war which the Prime Minister is said to contemplate must be contemplated as possibly becoming universal. In the next place, war cannot be declared on Mr. Chamberlain's terms without positive illegality. It would be open, gross, violent injustice to make war upon the Transvaal Republic for refusing to alter its franchise laws at dictation. That is certain; and the Government which is incited to commit the offence has acknowledged, even in recent "negotiations," that it has no right to dictate in this same matter. Well, then, what does Lord Salisbury think of these things? Is it possible that he can anticipate a general and all but fratricidal war in South Africa with complacency? Or, if he should be scrupulous in that matter, are his scruples lessened by the reflection that the war which Mr. Chamberlain threatens in his name would have no legal warrant? When the Dutch politician asks himself these questions, he must conclude that, so far, Mr. Chamberlain's statement is incredible.

But the Dutch politician has done with only one point in the inquiry. He has next to ask whether Lord Salisbury can still remain indifferent when he compares the cost of such a war with the gain if it succeeds—that is to say, possession of the Transvaal now instead of in the next generation, say. Can that advantage still tempt him when he reflects upon its further cost in the absolute division of the two white races in South Africa, and the justified rebellion of the more numerous race of the two? Or can he possibly think that the predominance of the one people over the other, both being the Queen's subjects and living together in the same land, could or should be endured? . . . To these questions also the South African Dutch reply as reason and feeling incline them—not as we should reply, perhaps; and since that must be so, there can be little doubt of the answer. They will refuse to believe that Lord Salisbury will cast the torch of war into South Africa until Mr. Chamberlain can show him a more lawful and a more adequate cause: more promising consequences also.

An unbelief must be confirmed when they carry their cogitations further, as of course they will. It is but natural for them to ask whether Lord Salisbury, supposing him, otherwise willing to raise a war of races in the Queen's dominions, feels himself at liberty to indulge therein just now; that is to say, in the present state of affairs in general. It is really a question much to the purpose. A little trouble with the Russians at Hankow, and it starts into significance. A darkening prospect of upset in France, military dictatorship a head, perhaps, and what must that suggest to Dutch calculation? A reason for Lord Salisbury's allowing the war which his Colonial Secretary talks of in the accents of desire? Far from it. A very strong reason to the contrary. And so, by that and by this, we come to a pretty confident view of what the Afrikander conclusion must be. Mr. Chamberlain's statement aforesaid is incredible. Lord Salisbury will not and cannot allow of this much-threatened war until further and better advised.

And if that be the conclusion, what may be expected to follow? Apparently that the Transvaal Government, by the advice of its friends, will keep Mr. Chamberlain within his illegalities and itself within its rights. That, equalling its concessions to Sir Alfred Milner's original demands, it will make a stand at or about that line. That if the Colonial Secretary insists upon more he will be refused. That if he seeks to gain a footing in the domestic government of the country (which is what the so-called Commission of Inquiry is supposed to intend) he will be quietly but firmly repulsed. That this will be done upon the foregoing considerations and calculations, which, he should know, are not strange to many people in this country. On the contrary, they have as much weight here as they can have in South Africa. It seems, therefore, that he will do well to take them into account before going farther—before going farther, that is to say, in the perpetration of mischief already so great and so lasting, that his whole life devoted to its undoing would be no sufficient remedy.—*Westminster Gazette.*

FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT.

A SERIOUS Alpine accident has befallen two Englishmen, Mr. Hill and Mr. Jones, who, accompanied by three

WRITERS AND READERS

An interesting series of letters by Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt has come to light. They had for fifty years been in the hands of a Mr. Yates, a friend of Hazlitt's son. This gentleman died towards the end of last year. Shortly before his death he sent the letters to Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, the essayist's grandson. Given by his father to a friend, they thus returned to the Hazlitt family.

Now Mr. W. C. Hazlitt has edited the papers, and Mr. Elkin Mathews will publish them as a volume. They are to appear simultaneously in America, where Lamb and Hazlitt have as much personal interest as they have for us. None of the letters have been printed before in any shape or form. Those by Lamb are addressed to various friends and acquaintances, and are often chatty. A number of the Hazlitt letters were written when he was a boy, and tell of his school life.

Mr. Swinburne has made a change in the title of his forthcoming book, which he first called "Rosamund: A Play." It was recalled in this column that some forty years ago he published a drama of "Rosamond," so frequent a historical character in English verse. It may be with the object of avoiding any possibility of confusion that he has changed the title of the new volume to "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards: A Tragedy." Mr. Swinburne is at present revising the proof sheets, and Messrs. Chatto will have the book out during October.

Everybody will rejoice to hear that Mr. Henley, who has been living for some time at Worthing, is now in much improved health. He has almost finished an essay on Smollett for the edition of that writer's works which Messrs. Constable are to publish. It will be printed as an introduction to the first volume, "Roderick Random," and readers will find it a keen, thoughtful appreciation. Mr. Edmund Gosse, it may be remembered, contributed an article on Fielding to the edition of him which the same publishing firm brought out.

One story by Mr. Frank Stockton, probably with an English setting, has already been announced. It seems that he has a second in the press, and Messrs. Cassell are to publish it. The style is pure Stocktonese, and the hero as described in the title is "The Vizier of the Two Horned Alexander." Mr. Stockton fancies that very few people may know anything about the two-horned potentate. He proceeds to enlighten them, saying that he lived in the time of Abrahm, and was a man of some culture. His great quest was for a spring, the waters of which would confer immortality.

A book which promises attractive treatment of an attractive subject—the origin of our trade and dominion in India—will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in October. It tells for the first time the complete story of Master Ralph Fitch, the pioneer Englishman who crossed India and penetrated to Burma and Malacca. The author is Mr. J. Horton Ryley, a well-known London journalist, and member of the Hakluyt Society. Fitch and three companions were, in the year 1583, dispatched by a small syndicate of London merchants "to discover the trade of India." The phrase sounds strange to-day, but it is nothing beside the adventures of this hitherto neglected builder of Empire.

There have recently been some interesting papers in the "Gentleman's Magazine" on Old London subjects. They were chapters from a book "London Souvenirs," by Mr. C. W. Heckethorn, which Messrs. Chatto are to publish. Mr. Heckethorn, has been a loving student of our social life in past days, and as a result is already the author of one or two books. On the present occasion he writes of the ancient coffee houses of London, the gambling clubs, former actors whose names only are known to us, and such subjects. One of his papers is devoted to William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England.

"Quiet Corners of Ancient Empires" is a travel book which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. It is by an American, Mr. Michael Myers Shoemaker, who takes the reader on a flying trip through Southern India and Burma. These he looks at as relics of ancient empires which are fast changing under the swift progress of civilisation. Having got his title he goes on to Manila where his own people have begun to form an over-sea empire. Naturally he has something to say of the situation in the Philippines, but not much good of the friars who, during the Spanish rule, took so firm a hold there. The book will have pictures.

Mr. Arthur W. Fox has had the idea of writing "A Book of Bachelors," which Messrs. Constable will publish. The author tells us that his reading has happened to fall upon a number of men of some distinction who belonged to the army of bachelors. He directs attention to them, under certain heads, as factors in the life of their time. Here is the list:—As physician, Andrew Boorde; parson, Henry Smith bishop, Launcelot Andrews; archbishop, George Abbott; poet, Cowley; traveller, Thomas Corygate; courtier, Sir Tomas Overbury; diplomatist, Sir Henry Wotton; and humorist, Robert Burton.

The Hindus regard the Mahabharata at one of their most sacred books, and indeed it occupies a central position in the literature of India. It represents the oldest form of the ideas on which Hinduism is founded. Generally, it contains, in a comparatively popular form, the traditions of ancient Brahmanical India. A thorough investigation of the Mahabharata is therefore of high importance, as has often been recognised by students. Such an investigation Dr. Sorensen, of Copenhagen, has been carrying on. The results will be given in a large work which Messrs. Williams and Norgate are to publish. It is compiled as an index to the names in the Mahabharata, with short explanations.

There is an interesting Italian appreciation of Robert Louis Stevenson in the "Nuova Antologia" from the pen of Signor Alessandro Bosdari. There is a curious misprint in translating the title of "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes," which becomes "Viaggi con un amico nelle Cevenne." Here, by the substitution of "amico" for "asino," Stevenson's book is styled "Travels with a Friend in the Cevennes." Such are the pitfalls that beset the path of even the most capable critics. The judicious admirers of Stevenson will have no complaint to bring against Signor Bosdari, for his prise is hearty without losing discrimination. "The Strange Case of Dr. Hyde and Mr. Jekyll," he sees, is "in substance nothing else than the ancient struggle between good and evil, the eternal problem which it is the vain desire of human science to be able some time to solve." Whilst recognizing the greatness of the romances, the Italian critic prefers the short stories, the letters, and the essays to the adventures of David Balfour. And to those who may feel the same difficulty as to the transition from fantasy to romance he recommends "The Master of Ballantrae." He cites Stevenson as a model of what modern prose should be, and frankly avows his belief that in the flexibility and perfection of prose France and England are in advance of Italy.

The twenty-four wood blocks engraved by Mr. R. L. Stevenson, and impressions of which appear in the "Bonus volume" of the Edinburgh edition of his works, and also in another subscription volume, have been presented by his widow to the Boston Public Library on condition that the Trustees never reproduce copies from them. The letter from Mr. Lloyed Osbourne making this offer appears in the recently issued report of the Trustees, and the blocks have been added to the library, where they will form an interesting personal relic of the famous Scot.

The 150th anniversary of Goethe's birth, which falls on Monday, is to be duly celebrated in various parts of Germany. In most of the large cities there will be performances in Goethe's honour, and exhibitions of greater or less interest. Frankfort naturally takes the lead in this matter. Among the many ways of doing honour to her great son, one of the most interesting is the exhibition of illustrations to Goethe's writings which is being held under the management of the "Frankfurter Kunstverein." Nearly all the distinguished German artists of the century have illustrated Goethe; we may name, for instance, Cornelius, Schwind, Kaulbach, and Ludwig Richter. The exhibition will include the work of 89 artists. It is not matter for surprise that of all Goethe's works "Faust" has more than any other inspired the illustrator. No less than twenty-two artists have worked at this theme, among them being August von Kreling and F. Simm. Next to "Faust," the charming idyll of "Hermann und Dorothea" has had most attractions for the artist; it has had at least eleven illustrators, including Ludwig Richter. "John Ruskin: Chapters on Art" is the title of a small volume issued for the use of German schools by Dr. S. Saenger at Berlin. The book consists of a concise exposition of Mr. Ruskin's ideas on art, with an introduction by Dr. Saenger, and is an indication of the increased influence of Mr. Ruskin's writings on the Continent of Europe.

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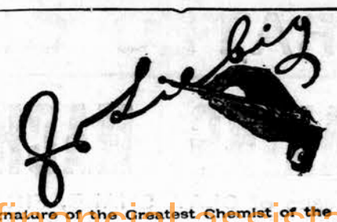

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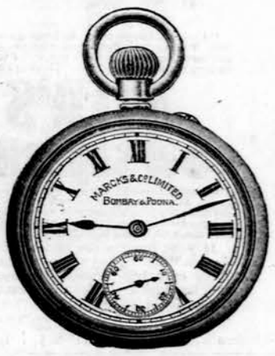

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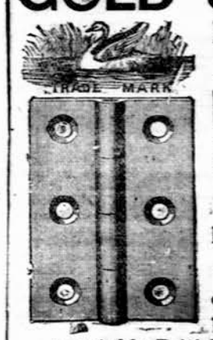

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